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SEALSKIN CAPS, Alexis, Driving, College, Jockey, and Roll Band shapes, made from choice Shetland and Alaska Seal. Lowest Prices at BARNES' Hat and Fur Store, 86 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

The Tribune.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1880.

THE South is at present solid in denunciation of the Northern Democracy. It is understood that Alexander H. Stephens is even in favor of paying the United States Marshals who earned their money at the late elections. No other act could show a wider departure from the miserable instincts and traditional tactics of the Northern Democracy. Since the Indiana Legislature, long years ago, tried so Democratically to tie the hands of Oliver P. Morton, and thus strangle the struggling Union, down to the stereotyping foundry of Chairman Barnum, in the past campaign, there has been no possible deed of simple, ignorant mulishness which the Northern doughface has not been willing to undertake. The dander of the fire-eater has "riz." The medicine he has been swallowing since the War has been as nauseous as the previous prescriptions were bitter. The truth is, that both are plenty good enough for him, and he really needs one or the other.

A THRILLING disaster occurred Saturday evening near Erie, Pa., where in the fearful snow-storm then prevailing three barges were driven ashore, and eventually became total wrecks. Owing to the splendid work of the Life-Saving Service not a life was lost, though all of the crew of one of the barges were taken off the wreck in an unconscious condition and nearly frozen to death. At Buffalo the schooner Falmouth was driven against the breakwater, and sank in twenty-four feet of water. All on board were saved except the cook, a woman, who refused to leave the vessel unless her trunk and bandboxes were first cared for, and she perished in consequence. This cold term, accompanied as it has been with high winds and furious snow-storms, has been a season of great peril and awful hardship on the lakes, and the disaster-record of the year has been largely augmented.

THE Government of Italy will soon attempt to borrow in foreign countries about $129,000,000, with which to call in the issue of shinplaster currency, which is now a very unpopular legal-tender. The Government will give itself two years to make the transfer, and to habituate the citizen to the change which will be effected when he stops carrying his money in a market-basket and his provisions in his vest-pocket.

SIR ALEXANDER COCKBURN (pronounced Coburn), Lord Chief-Justice of the Queen's Bench, died at London very suddenly Saturday night at 11:30. He was principally known to Americans through his connection with the Geneva arbitration and the great Tichborne trial. He was a great orator, and a man of immense learning in the law, as well befitted the Supreme Judge of so great a country.

THE annual report of the Secretary of War is summarized in the Washington dispatches this morning. The Secretary concurs in the views of Gen. Sherman as to the necessity of increasing the strength of the army up to 25,000 enlisted men, and vigorously indorses the recommendation of the Chief Engineer relative to the urgent importance of paying some attention to the subject of coast defenses.

COMMUNISM in Chicago appears to be reduced to the dimensions of a rather small debating society. Having discovered in the late election that they are of no sort of consequence in politics, the leaders are now fain to content themselves with getting together once a week and "discussing" things.

YESTERDAY's sermons by Prof. Swing and Dr. Thomas, preached respectively at the Central Church and the People's Church, are given in full in our columns this morning. Prof. Swing's subject is "Comparative Infidelity"; that of Dr. Thomas, "Remembering God's Mercies."

BETWEEN Rochester and Utica 700 boats are ice-bound in the Erie Canal. An attempt will be made to clear a passage for them by means of an ice-breaker, but unless a good thaw sets in within a day or two the delayed boats have a poor prospect of reaching tide-water this year.

IT is denied that the Porte has commuted to imprisonment for life the sentence of death passed upon the assasin of Col. Commaroff, but it is expected that in accordance with the usual policy of delay another investigation will be ordered.

GEN. MILES is now on his way to Washington to accept deserved promotion at the hands of the President. It is believed he will receive the appointment of Chief Signal Officer, with the rank and pay of Brigadier-General.

THE silver dollar has a warm friend in Mr. Burchard, Director of the Mint. He thinks there is no danger of too many dollars being coined for fifteen years to come, and finds that silver is growing in popularity.

SIR CHARLES YORKE, Field-Marshal, General, and Constable of the Tower, died Saturday at the age of 90. He served with distinction in the Peninsula campaign and at the battle of Waterloo.

IT is now revealed by a Democratic Congressman that Garfield, to his absolute knowledge, was not in Washington on the day which the Chinese forgery bears as its date.

ONE of the four buildings of the Adrian Methodist College, in Michigan, burned yesterday at noon. A companion structure was destroyed the same way in 1869.

TWO MEN and a woman who had been engaged in helping to reinstate an evicted family at Lough Rea, County Galway, have been arrested and held without bail.

ARCHBISHOP FEEHAN preached his farewell sermon at Nashville yesterday, prior to leaving for Chicago to assume the duties and dignities of the Archbishopric.

DISPATCHES received at this office during the night report the coldest weather ever recorded throughout the land in the month of November.

ACCORDING to the annual report of the Indian Bureau, the number of Indians in the United States, exclusive of Alaska, is 255,938.

THE gratifying prospect of a higher temperature for this region is held out in the Washington weather report this morning.

WASHINGTON.

Coming Cabinet Documents Casting Their Shadows Before.

Abstract of the Report of Alexander Ramsey, Secretary of War.

He Impresses upon the President the Need of Better Coast Defenses.

The Two Main Features of Secretary Sherman's Report.

He Will Again Cry Out Against Silver, and Will Favor Three Per Cent Bonds.

Present Condition of the Indians under the Protection of the Government.

Minor Matters Connected with the Various Functions of the Administration.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

THE ARMY CODE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.—The Secretary of War, after a thorough examination and revision of the new codification of the Army laws, regulations, and orders, has approved it, and the work is now in course of publication. It is quite well understood that the long delay which has ensued since the codification was first submitted to Secretary Ramsey in an off-hand manner, in the hope that he would approve it as a matter of course, which he refused to do, was caused by the fact that the Secretary's attention had been called to the interpolation in the new code of matters which had no right there under the law which authorized the codification. The Secretary

PROMPTLY ORDERED THE EXCLUSION

of all matters which were not based on law or orders, and took care to see that his directions were obeyed before giving his approval. This action of Secretary Ramsey is understood to be quite distasteful to certain officers of the army who would like to have the office of Secretary of War stripped of much of its authority and dignity, and reduced to the grade of a superior clerkship.

REPORT OF SECRETARY RAMSEY.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The annual report of the Secretary of War gives a general review of the various subordinate reports, calls attention to their several recommendations, and details at length the operations of the Department during the year. Upon the subject of expenditures, appropriations, and estimates, the Secretary says: "The expenditures for all affairs under the control of this Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, were $39,924,773. Congress appropriated for the service the current fiscal year $41,993,630. The estimates for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, are $43,627,055. The estimates in detail were originally submitted to me for $62,429,770, but, on revision of the same, omissions or reductions were made as follows: In the civil establishment, $13,585; military establishment, $250,000; public works, $18,514,129; and in the miscellaneous class, $25,000, making the total of revisory reductions $18,802,714. The same increase in the amounts of estimates for the year 1882 over the amounts appropriated for the year 1881 appears in the civil establishment, the military establishment, and the miscellaneous. For the public work I have reduced the estimates to accord with what I understand to be the amount required for the absolute necessities of the service. In order to prevent a waste of property and damage to commercial interests beyond such necessities, it is submitted. The wisdom of Congress may perceive that, as valuable improvements surround the realty of the Government, and as the commerce of the country advances in growth and prosperity, so should appropriations to cover expenses be apportioned.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION,

operating in accordance with an act approved June 28, 1879, submitted a report which was duly transmitted to Congress last March, and was published by order of the House of Representatives. The report exhibited for the first time estimates of the appropriation required for works of improvement therein described amounting to $5,113,000, and it awaited further consideration when the session closed. The Commission has communicated to me its desire to renew those estimates, and this communication will be transmitted to Congress as a matter of special importance, not included, however, in the annual estimates and expenditures for the service of this Department."

In regard to the South Pass of the Mississippi River, the Secretary says: "The permanency of this important work seems to be assured from the fact that there has been no failure whatever in the maintenance of the maximum channel during the six months ending Aug. 9 last. This improvement has opened through sands and shoals a broad, deep highway to the ocean, and is one upon the permanent success of which congratulations may be exchanged among people abroad and at home, and especially among the communities of the Mississippi Valley, whose commercial exchanges float in an unobstructed channel safely to and from the sea."

INCREASE OF THE ARMY.

Secretary Ramsey concurs in the recommendation of Gen. Sherman that Congress be asked to give 25,000 enlisted men specifically to the troops of the line of the army, and favors the abandonment of many small posts and the concentration of larger forces at strategic points. The absence of a large number of officers from their regiments is alluded to, and action is recommended looking to the relief of the service in this respect.

STATE MILITIA.

Secretary Ramsay indorses the recommendation of the Adjutant-General in relation to placing uniformed State militia upon the same footing in respect to its rules and forms as the regular forces, and calls attention to the necessity of providing by legislation for the organization, arming, and discipline of the militia.

The affairs of the Leavenworth Military Prison, the Secretary says, have been capably administered during the year. He suggests, however, that, in order to be entirely successful and to carry out as far as possible the original design of making the institution self-sustaining, one important measure of legislation is necessary, which is the authority of Congress to apply the earnings of the prison to its maintenance.

COAST DEFENSES.

The Secretary says: "From personal inspection of many of the fortifications referred to by the Chief of Engineers, I am able to emphasize his recommendations, and beg to state that their incompetent and defenseless condition is discreditable to the country. Judging from the history of all other nations and the experience of our own, the United States will, notwithstanding our traditional pacific policy, find itself sooner or later at war with a maritime power. When that war comes it will come suddenly. There will be no time after its declaration to construct defenses, either fixed or floating. Other nations have been for some years and are now constructing fast war steamers of enormous size, incased in iron armor up to two feet in thickness, and armed with rifled guns weighing up to 100 tons, carrying shot of a ton's weight, fired with little short of a quarter of a ton of powder. It is feared that the country does not appreciate the fact that after a declaration of war a few days or even hours might bring these great engines of destruction to our coast. It may be to New York, or Boston, or Portland, or Baltimore, or New Orleans, or San Francisco, or any point the enemy may select. No one can estimate the damage which may follow."

The works of river and harbor improvements, and examinations, and surveys provided for by the act of March 3, 1879, and previous acts, were carried on during the fiscal year with satisfactory progress. The amount available therefor July 1, 1879, was $10,772,176. The amount expended to June 30, 1880, was $6,174,221, leaving a balance of $4,597,955 to be expended during the present fiscal year, to which is to be added appropriations by the River and Harbor act of June 14, 1880, amounting to $8,951,500. The act of June 14, 1880, makes provision for 343 works of improvement, in sums varying from $500 to $30,000, and for surveys and examinations with a view to the improvement of 144 localities. In relation to

THE WHITTAKER CASE,

the Secretary says: I have refrained from commenting upon the unfortunate agitation which flowed from an alleged assault upon a colored cadet at the West Point Academy in April last, for the reason that, in some of its legal aspects, the subject is still under consideration.

IN CONCLUSION

Secretary Ramsey recommends that a provision be made by law for the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of War.

THE TREASURY.

POINTS IN SECRETARY SHERMAN'S COMING REPORT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.—The points of the report of Secretary Sherman are ready for the President. The two most important are the recommendations in regard to the refunding of the large amount of bonds due the coming year, and the financial work needed in order to maintain specie payments in gold on a firm and lasting basis. In regard to the first, it is understood that the Secretary urges upon Congress the prompt passage of a law which will make it possible to begin preparations for this refunding at the earliest possible day. The expectation about the Treasury Department is that the Secretary will argue in favor of a long bond, bearing a rate of interest not greater than 3.65, and possibly as low as 3, payable in gold. The presentation of the question of the maintenance of specie-payments will involve a discussion of

THE SILVER QUESTION,

and the effect which it bids fair to have on the volume and movement of the gold currency in the near future. Conservative silver legislation will be urged upon Congress. A very full and clear review of what has been accomplished in the work of paying the War debt, refunding bonds, and resuming specie-payments may be looked for. It is believed that this exhibit, under the hand of the Secretary of the Treasury, will go far toward preparing the way both at home and abroad for floating a 3 per cent bond.

JUDGE LAWRENCE, FIRST CONTROLLER,

makes an important recommendation in his annual report in regard to presenting all ordinary investigations required by any one of the Departments in any portion of the country remote from Washington through Government officials near the point where the inquiry must take place. At present it is a matter of almost daily occurrence for some Department to send an agent to distant points to investigate irregularities or other matters pertaining to the public business. Judge Lawrence recommends that all Government officers be empowered by law to administer oaths and conduct examinations when directed to do so by the head of the Department to which he is attached. This would often save large sums, particularly when the work to be done should be either abroad or in the remote sections of the West. The annual report of

THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

makes a most excellent showing for its chief, Col. Irish. The removal to the new building has made possible many improvements in the work, and Col. Irish has taken full advantage of the added facilities. It is at present beyond question one of the best-conducted divisions of the public work.

THE SILVER DOLLAR.

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19.—Mr. Burchard, Superintendent of the Mint, is very enthusiastic over the success of the silver dollar with the people. He thinks that we can go on with the coinage at the present rate without disturbing the money market or the relations between the two precious metals, for fifteen years, or till we have as many dollars in circulation, or in the Treasury, as France has five-franc pieces, which is about 366,000,000. He thinks that it would be possible to run the business of the Government without trouble with a gold balance in the Treasury as low as $25,000,000. All that is needed in his opinion is to have enough so that the Government can continue to pay out either gold or silver indiscriminately when called for, and as long as this can be done then silver will not depreciate. Experience has shown during the last few months that the people are really more loth to take gold for ordinary purposes than silver. This Mr. Burchard explains by the fact that for small amounts, in the way of change merely, silver dollars are found to be more convenient, and for larger sums the bills are preferable, so that for actual circulation gold finds no place. Should any attempt be made by Congress to interfere with the coinage of the silver dollar, Mr. Burchard will oppose it strenuously. He shows that only about $25,000,000 of the silver in the Treasury is there as a part of the reserve, the rest being in circulation in the form of silver certificates, the coin being merely held as a deposit, according to law, for the redemption of this paper whenever called for. The silver dollar is rapidly increasing in favor in the West, being called for with greater freedom the better it is known. It is sent to applicants to the nearest Sub-Treasury free of express charges.

THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

FAST SOUTHERN MAILS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.—William B. Thompson, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, has completed arrangements with the managers of the Southern railroads for such expedition in the schedule of mail service between Boston and New Orleans as will gain an entire business day to the commercial community. It is proposed that the train leaving Boston at 6 o'clock at night shall arrive here at 10:50 next morning and make direct connections for the South. The Western railroad lines which can connect with the through Southern route will also be benefited by this new schedule. This gives the South a double daily fast mail service, an advantage which that section hitherto has not seemed to appreciate.

THE INDIANS.

REPORT OF THE BUREAU.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.—The annual report of the Indian Bureau for 1880 has been completed. It exhibits a continued steady advancement towards civilization on the part of nearly all the Indian tribes, and a very remarkable progress in many instances, especially among the Ogalallas and Brule Sioux. In Dakota and the Pacific Coast the Indians collected at the Yakima Agency. The demands upon the Bureau by the Indians of a large majority of the Agencies for implements with which to enable them to perform manual labor are far beyond the means at the disposal of the Department for that purpose.

THE DESIRE OF THE INDIANS TO LABOR

is steadily growing, and a large number are willing and anxious to engage in civilized pursuits, and the improvement in their manner of putting in and caring for the crops raised shows that the efforts of the past few years are gradually bringing them to a self-supporting condition. The number of Indians in the United States, exclusive of Alaska, is reported at 255,938, all of whom, except about 18,000, are more or less under direct control of agencies of the Government. The civilized Indians now in the Territory number 60,560, and the uncivilized 17,750. There are, in round numbers, 25,000 Indians in Dakota, 23,000 in New Mexico, 21,000 in Montana, 17,000 in Arizona, and 14,000 in Washington Territory. It appears there are upwards of 5,000 Indians in New York State, and more than 10,000 in the State of Michigan. The following table shows

THE SUBSTANTIAL RESULTS

of Indian labor during the year by Indians, exclusive of five civilized tribes of the Indian Territory:

Number of acres broken by Indians	27,283
Number of acres cultivated	170,847
Number of bushels of wheat raised	415,777
Number of bushels of corn raised	660,430
Number of bushels of oats and barley raised	222,439
Number of bushels of vegetables raised	376,145
Number of tons of hay cut	56,527
Number of cattle owned	78,812
Number of sheep owned	864,137

BY FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Number of acres cultivated	314,398
Number of bushels of wheat raised	336,424
Number of bushels of corn raised	2,346,042
Number of bushels of oats and barley raised	124,568
Number of bushels of vegetables raised	505,000
Number of bales of cotton raised	1,600
Number of tons of hay cut	14,000
Number of cattle owned	297,040
Number of swine owned	400,280

SCHOOLS.

During the year sixty boarding and 110 day schools have been in operation among the different Indian tribes, exclusive of the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory, which have been attended by over 7,000 children, and taught by 316 teachers. The educational work of the Bureau could have been enlarged to a much greater extent but for the inadequate appropriations made by Congress for the support of the schools. Fifty thousand Indians at seventeen agencies have no treaty school funds whatever, and educational facilities must depend entirely on general appropriation for education. Among those tribes there are at least 7,000 children of school age. Reports from the schools on the various reservations are full of encouragement, showing increased and more regular attendance of pupils, and growing interest in education on the part of parents. In compliance with the appeals from neglected agencies, the Bureau has made arrangements for erecting eleven boarding-school buildings during the coming season, and for the establishment of thirteen new boarding-schools. These will be the first schools of any kind ever provided for the 8,000 San Carlos Apaches and Western Shoshones, and the first boarding-schools opened for the 25,000 Indians at the nine other agencies. The day-schools have hitherto met with indifferent success and made little impression on the tribes among whom they were located. The condition of the Poncas in the Indian Territory continues to be prosperous. They have now seventy-nine houses, and since the 1st of January last over seventy families have moved into houses. Meddlesome persons are still endeavoring to induce the Poncas to abandon their present location and return to Dakota, but the leading men of the tribe have frequently assured the Agent that they are satisfied and do not desire to return.

CASUALTIES.

A CARELESS CONDUCTOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Nov. 21.—This morning George Slocum, a brakeman on the Lake Shore, was run over and killed, his head being severed from the trunk. The jury, after a protracted investigation, extending from 1 o'clock a. m. until 9 to-night, rendered a verdict fixing the blame on conductor John North.

KILLED BY PILLS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 21.—A little son of John Kane, living on Kentucky avenue, ate half a dozen pills this afternoon, which had been left for his father, and died within an hour thereafter. The child was 2½ years old.

RUN OVER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 21.—Last night a sailor named John Donnelly, from Chicago, was struck by a moving railroad train, and had his left arm horribly mangled. A surgeon was summoned, who found it necessary to amputate the injured member above the elbow.

BLOOD-POISON.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 21.—Dr. Thomas Wood, a prominent surgeon of this city, died to-day from the effects of blood-poisoning, caused by attending with chapped hands to a wounded man in a recent railroad accident on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad.

BURNED TO DEATH.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 21.—The house of John Campbell, expressman on the Potrero, burned early this morning. Campbell perished in the flames.

A NIHILIST.

He Arrives at Syracuse, N. Y., and Lays a Successful Plot to Put an End to His Existence.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 21.—A man named Arthur Lieberman, who proves to have been a Russian Nihilist, was buried in this city this afternoon. Lieberman committed suicide by shooting himself in the head at the house of a man named Maurice Soroson, whom he met in London ten months ago. At the funeral it was learned that he was a Nihilist, and compelled to flee from Russia on account of his incendiary sentiments. He was born at Wilna, on the old Russian line, and was a Pole by birth. He received a splendid education, and was a fine Latin scholar. He was familiar with several languages, and in every way was an accomplished man. When the Nihilistic movement was in its incipiency, he found his sympathies with it. In heart and action he eventually became a Nihilist, and identified himself with the conspirators. He was prominent in the preparation of incendiary publications. His tastes were of a literary character. About a year and a half ago he wrote a prayer which was printed in pamphlet form and extensively circulated. In this invocation he breathed sentiments tending to incite the people against the Czar. The authorities arrested a great many as the suspected author. Among the number were several of Lieberman's family. Finally the authorship and publication were traced to Lieberman, and, to save his life, he was compelled to leave the country. He finally reached London, where he secured a position as an editor of a Hebrew paper. His articles were of such a Nihilistic character that the publishers dispensed with his services. Three months ago he came to New York, and thence to Syracuse, where he arrived on the very afternoon that he took his life. He was about 40 years old. His parents are wealthy and respectable. They still reside in Wilna. Lieberman was probably prompted to suicide by adversities and the thought that he was an exile from his native country. It is said that a reward is offered for his head in Russia. Information of his end will be sent to the man's family.

BISHOP DUNLOP.

His Consecration and Ordination at St. Louis Yesterday.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 21.—The first consecration of an Episcopal Bishop in St. Louis, and the third west of the Mississippi, took place to-day at Christ Church. The new Bishop is the Rev. G. K. Dunlop, for some years in charge of Grace Church at Kirkwood, Mo. He will reside at Santa Fé. His diocese includes Arizona and New Mexico. Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, conducted the ceremony. The Bishop-elect was presented by Bishop Robertson, of Missouri, and Bishop Clarkson, of Nebraska. Bishop Spalding, of Colorado, preached the ordination sermon. Bishops Burgess, of Quincy; Perry, of Iowa; and Seymour, of Springfield, participated in the services. In the evening a missionary mass-meeting was held at St. George's, and addresses were made by Bishops Whipple and Spalding.

THE CONDUCTORS' EXCURSION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LARAMIE, Wyo. T., Nov. 21.—The conductors desire their friends to know that all are well, and making satisfactory time westward. After dinner at Cheyenne to-day, religious services, consisting of appropriate addresses, prayer, and singing for an hour, were held in the rear sleeper. All who could find seats and standing-room were present and enjoyed its novel and pleasant character. We have just crossed Dale Creek bridge, 125 feet high, and will reach Laramie in one hour.

TROUBLE AHEAD.

Another Uncertainty Added to the Senatorial Problem.

The Death of Gov. Williams Makes a Dead-Lock in the Indiana Senate.

No Election of a Senator Possible if Either Side So Wills.

The Southerners Solid in Denunciation of Northern Democracy.

Gen. Garfield Absent from Washington the 23d of January, 1880.

He Therefore Could Not Have Written the Chinese Letter.

Still Another Authentic Recital Anent the Mythical "Treaty of Mentor."

Interviews with Ohio Statesmen upon the Vacant Senatorship.

A DILEMA.

EFFECT OF GOV. WILLIAMS' DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 21.—The death of Gov. Williams, in Indiana, threatens to leave the State without a head, and to prevent the election of a United States Senator. The law requires that, before either the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor can take their seats, the two Houses of the Legislature must be organized. The Senate is a tie. While Gray was Lieutenant-Governor he had the casting vote, as he had two years ago; but the death of Williams leaves the tie to be broken by a defection from one side or the other. The Democrats have determined heretofore to organize the Senate, and will cling to their determination. If each side stands firm, the Senate cannot organize, and, without it, neither the Governor nor Lieutenant-Governor can take their seats, and, at the same time, the Constitution terminates the office of the acting Governor on the second Monday in January.

IF THE TWO SIDES OF THE SENATE LOCK HORNS,

and remain in that attitude, the State can be kept indefinitly without a Governor. A United States Senator is to be elected to succeed Senator McDonald. If none is elected, it is claimed the United States Senate will remain certainly Democratic after the 4th of March next. A law of Congress provides when and how a Senator of the United States must be elected, and if the time goes by, the Democrats say no legal election can be made by the present Legislature, and the next one they hope to make Democratic.

THE SOUTHERNERS.

THEY HAVE NOT GOTTEN OVER THEIR DISGUST.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.—One significant feature of the talk of the Southern Congressmen who are arriving is their unanimous condemnation of the Northern Democracy. They do not agree as to the prospects of the party, nor as to the probable aspect of the South with respect to the Republican Administration, but the South is certainly solid in bitter denunciation of the Northern Democracy. Some even go so far as to say that, hereafter, the South will refuse to go into nominating conventions with the Northern Democracy, but

WILL CHOOSE ELECTORS,

instructing them to cast their votes for the Northern candidate who is likely to give the South the most consideration in the administration of the Government. The future policy of the South, those who entertain these views say, will be to follow the law of self-preservation with reference to political affiliations. Some of the Southern men, indeed, say that it is no longer worth while for them to butt their heads against the wall by endeavoring to refuse appropriations for Marshals. Alexander H. Stephens, even, is reported as having determined to take the position that, as the Supervisors and Deputy-Marshals in the last election did their duties under existing laws, he should be in favor of paying them.

ALIBI.

GARFIELD COULD NOT HAVE WRITTEN THE MOREY LETTER, ON ACCOUNT OF ABSENCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.—There is one important point with reference to the Morey letter to which attention has not been directed. The Morey letter is dated, or purported to have been mailed, on the very day in last January when the House voted upon the Chinese bill. It is now said to be a fact that Gen. Garfield did not vote that day, although he had previously spoken upon the bill, and, also, that he was absent from the city on that day (Jan. 23) in Ohio, and could not have written a letter dated on that day from Washington City. This fact seems to have entirely escaped attention during the Morey trial, but the accuracy of it is vouched for by those who have investigated the subject. A prominent Democratic member of Congress said to-night that he knew of his own knowledge that Gen. Garfield was not in Washington City on the day on which the pretended letter to Morey claims to have been written, and that its date impressed itself forcibly upon his mind because he remembered it as the date of the Chinese vote, and knew personally that Gen. Garfield was absent from the city on that day. It is believed that the records of the House will show that Gen. Garfield had leave of absence for the very day, and for some days prior to and following the day of the date of the pretended Morey letter. It is worthy of notice that a Democratic Congressman has called the attention of Republicans to this fact by stating that his own personal knowledge of Garfield's absence of itself led him, when first he saw the fac-simile of the Morey letter, to pronounce it a forgery.

"TREATY OF MENTOR."

A TRUE HISTORY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 21.—The *Herald* will in the morning publish the following account of the famous Mentor meeting, written by one of its staff who was present upon the visit of Gen. Grant, Senator Conkling, Gen. Logan, and others, to Mentor, last September: "Since the publication of the Brooklyn *Eagle* story, attaching to it unwarranted political significance, is being vigorously discussed by the newspapers of the country, Democratic organs insist that a compact or 'bargain,' was made whereby the great triumvirate who had successfully inaugurated the 'boom,' which they allege gave the October victory, were to have a good share of 'spoils,' in the shape of official patronage. To those who witnessed the famous meeting at Mentor the story has no importance whatever. The writer accompanied Gen. Grant and party from Warren, and was within view of them

AT ALMOST EVERY MOMENT

till they reached Cleveland. The special train bearing them stopped at Mentor Station barely an hour and a half, and during that time a ride of two miles to Gen. Garfield's house was made, most of the distance there and on the return being done at a walk, to allow an escort, some of whom were on foot, to keep up with the carriages. Then, at the house, the time was nearly all taken up with lunch, a reception, and speeches. Until just before the departure from Warren, it was not certain that the visit would be made. Other engagements of both Gen. Grant and Senator Conkling threatened to interfere, but, rather than let it appear that a visit was purposely avoided, it was finally concluded to make

A HASTY VISIT TO MENTOR.

As the party approached the house of Gen. Garfield, a crowd was seen on the porch, and in their midst stood the General, waiting to receive his guests. The first carriage contained Gen. Grant, Senator Conkling, Gen. Logan, and the Hon. Levi P. Morton. As each alighted he was in turn greeted with a hearty 'How are you, Senator?' 'How are you, General?' Senator Conkling and Gen. Logan each responded, 'General, I'm glad to see you,' while Gen. Grant, being last to get out of the vehicle, with Gen. Garfield followed the others into the house. After removing their wraps, the party were ushered into the parlor, where they were introduced to members of the family and to Mrs. Col. Rockwell, of Washington, who happened to be visiting there.

THE GREETING

on all sides seemed of the most friendly character. After a few minutes passed in conversation, during which time no one sat down, Gen. Garfield led the guests to the dining room, where lunch was spread, of which the whole party who had come with them from Warren partook. The desire of the people to see Gen. Grant being so great, he went to the parlor with Gen. Garfield, where an informal reception took place. Senator Conkling and Gen. Logan followed soon after. The three soon after after appeared on the porch, and short speeches were made to the crowd assembled, and the 'meeting' was now over. The guests had donned their hats and overcoats, and were ready to leave. There had been

NO CONFERENCE,

or anything like one. All conversation thus far had been in presence of the throng, and there was apparently no thought about an agreement. They prepared to bid adieu to the household while Gen. Garfield ordered up carriages for the return. Before the latter could be brought up a furious storm broke on the scene, scattering the crowd, and driving everybody to shelter, the residence being thronged in a twinkling. As the rain still came down in torrents and gave evidence of lasting a few minutes, rather than allow his guests to be jostled by the people who had crowded in to escape a wetting, Gen. Garfield invited them

UP-STAIRS

to his library. Gens. Grant and Logan, and Senator Conkling, the Hon. L. P. Morton, and Mr. Painter, of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, followed him up, and there, the door being open, the distinguished citizens enjoyed quite a 'smoke,' chatting sociably meanwhile, though not reverting to politics. People passed and repassed the door during the short interval, and there was no attempt at concealment of the subjects of conversation. They had scarcely time to finish their 'smoke' before the storm passed over, and, before the rain had entirely ceased, the party started for the depot. The above is the truth, and the whole truth, about the matter, and, in view of it, the reports about Senator Conkling submitting a paper or agreement for Gen. Garfield to sign are the merest moonshine."

GARFIELD.

VISITORS.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 21.—Chairman Jewell, of the National Republican Committee, and John I. Davenport spent the major part of yesterday at Gen. Garfield's home in Mentor. They came there last night and left for the East this afternoon. Gen. Garfield will leave home to-morrow or Tuesday for Washington, to be gone a week or ten days.

PETITION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.—The friends of Kenneth Raynor, Solicitor of the Treasury Department, are preparing to present his name to Gen. Garfield as a proper person to represent the South in the Cabinet. If Raynor's place in the Cabinet should depend upon the vote of the Republican Congressmen, he would be defeated by a large majority.

OHIO.

THE SENATORSHIP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 21.—Judge West, who returned to his home in Bellefontaine, said, in a brief interview last night: "The Senatorial race has narrowed down to Foster, John Sherman, and myself. As to there being two opposing factions among the Republicans in this race,—viz.: the young men vs. the old, I think that it amounts to no more than this: The young men are opposed to having one man make a monopoly of officeholding. Sherman has been in office twenty-eight years. The loss of my eyesight, while it would impair my usefulness in a judicial or legislative position, would make no difference to a Senator. I have had no conference here with Republicans, and do not know what Garfield's views or wishes in the premises are."

THE OUTLOOK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 21.—I have had most excellent opportunity during the past few days to gather information on the Senatorial situation in this State; and that the subject is of interest to politicians beyond our borders is my excuse for giving it in detail. It is now pretty well settled that the election will take place

VERY SOON AFTER THE ASSEMBLING OF THE LEGISLATURE

in January; and it will probably be done by that body passing a law that will cover the subject, and remove all doubts about the legality of an immediate choice. I reported some days since a short consultation with the Hon. O. D. Licey, of Medina County. Since that time I have seen him again, and he discoursed as follows:

"I have not written to a single man in regard to the subject of the Senatorship, but I have received somewhere from twenty-five to thirty letters from members in regard to the matter, and they

ARE ALL OPPOSED TO FOSTER.

I didn't know at first why this was, but finally concluded that those men, knowing that I was opposed to Foster, were anxious to know what I was doing in regard to the matter."

"Who are you in favor of, Mr. Licey?" was asked.

"That depends decidedly upon circumstances. If Secretary Sherman is not retained in the Cabinet I am most heartily in favor of him for Senator; but I think there are a great many people who favor Mr. Sherman's retention in the Cabinet. I believe there are a great many business-men who voted for Gen. Garfield with the tacit understanding that the finances should remain

UNDER THE SAME MANAGEMENT

as they now are."

"Do you think that understanding extends throughout the country, or is simply confined to Ohio?" It will probably make little difference to Gen. Garfield what Ohio people want in that direction. If the business-men of the country desire that Secretary Sherman stay where he is, it may make more difference."

"Well, I think the desire is quite fully disseminated. I may be mistaken, however. In case the Secretary is not wanted in his present position, he should by all means go to the Senate. He may feel that he has made all the reputation that is possible for him to make in the Treasury, and that he now would prefer to return to the Senate. In case Sherman is out of the race, I am free to say that I am not particularly partial either to Judge Taft, or Stanley Matthews, or Judge West. None of these men can by any possibility, as far as I can see, be elected. They

DON'T EXACTLY COME UP TO WHAT IS WANTED.

The same may be said of Gen. J. W. Keifer, who is said to be a candidate. I have thought of Congressman McKinley, of the Canton District. He is a good man, and has made a fine reputation in Congress. I have written to several about him, and the suggestion seems to meet with general favor. There is one thing seriously in the way, and that is, that he is needed on the floor of the House. He is an able member, and can do much good for his side in his present position."

When asked how ex-Gov. J. D. Cox would do, Mr. Licey said: "I had never thought of him, but I think he is a good suggestion. I will take his name under advisement. He is now out of political life, and his services may be needed."

The next man seen was

THE HON. C. A. CONROD,

of Stark County. I told him what Mr. Licey had

told me about the letters from various sources, and he said:

"Where is Foster's strength coming from, then?"

As the question received no answer, Mr. Conrod proceeded to say that he did not anticipate that Foster would by any means have a walk-away, and that he could hardly see how he could be elected. Mr. Conrod would not be unfavorable to McKinley, of course, in case that gentleman's name should come up for action, but seemed to think that such would not likely be the case. He gave out the impression that he would not be favorable to Stanley Matthews, Judge Taft, or Judge West; but did not say whom he did favor. He knows ex-Gov. Cox very well, having attended a district-school which the letter taught more than a quarter of a century ago. He expressed the opinion that Gov. Cox was rather thin-skinned, but that he had done credit to himself and his State in every position he had ever filled.

THE HON. I. N. HATHAWAY,

of Geauga County,—one of the very best men in the Lower House, and a gentleman who will have much influence in deciding the Senatorship matter,—was very careful about expressing any opinion, but conveying the impression that he would not favor Foster.

I MET STATE SENATOR T. J. CURRAN,

of this city, on the train as he was returning from a ten-days' trip to Philadelphia, Washington, and New York. He said he saw a large number of politicians and business-men in these cities, and gathered opinions in regard to the opinion there as to the Senatorship. He said the feeling was expressed to him over and over again, that Sherman ought to remain in the Treasury. He was told that a great many Democratic business-men in those cities voted for Garfield with the idea that Sherman was to continue where he is. He said that the feeling was nearly as strong that

FOSTER SHOULD BE MADE SENATOR.

The Conkling element in New York, he thought, favored the election of Foster to the Senate and the eviction of Sherman from the Treasury.

And so the discussion runs, and will continue to run until the Legislature meets and decides the matter.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

A BLOODY WEEK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 21.—Michael H. Donley was only the assumed name of the man who killed himself and wounded Birdie Donnelly in a house of ill-fame here last night. His right name was Michael H. Richack, and his father has lived here for the past twenty years. Richack, it is claimed, ruined the girl when she lived in the little town of Pacific, Mo. He brought her here, and then left her and joined the army. While away the girl wrote him letters asking him to return to her, and he at last secured his discharge from the army on the plea of sickness, and came back to St. Louis two weeks ago. It is said that when he returned the girl did not love him as much as she thought she did, and that he soon found this out. He tried to kill her on Wednesday last, she says, but she stopped him by thrusting her handkerchief under the trigger of his revolver. Last night he called upon her again, and, as she was preparing to go down into the parlor, he fired at her and missed, though the range was so short that he sent half-burned powder all over her face, lodging a great many black specks beneath her fair skin. The ball went crashing through the studding of the partition, and dropped in the hall beyond. The second shot was better directed, and, striking the girl just below the right breast, glanced round the ribs close to the skin, about two inches to the right of the spinal column. After firing the shot, Donnelly, perhaps thinking that he had killed the woman, placed the revolver to his mouth and shot himself dead. This crime ended a week which the police call the bloodiest on record. No less than five persons were murdered during the seven days, and three were terribly wounded by bullet and knife.

FOUL PLAY.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 21.—Philip Boll, a steamboat engineer, found yesterday morning at the foot of a flight of stairs belonging to a house on Second avenue in an insensible condition, with a severe wound on the head, died this morning without having regained consciousness. The affair is enshrouded in mystery, and whether he fell accidentally or had been foully dealt with is not known. A post mortem was held to-day, at which the doctors decided the wound on the head had resulted from a blow of some heavy instrument, and not by a fall. Five parties have been arrested on suspicion, and will be held to await investigation.

HUGHES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.—William Hughes, the ex-Capitol policeman convicted of an assault upon a young girl in the President's room at the Capitol, has been sentenced to the District Jail for one year. During the campaign the Democratic officials at the Capitol endeavored to shield Hughes.

MEACHAM ARESTED.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 21.—A. B. Meacham, the Ute Commissioner, arrived at 7 last night, and was shortly after arrested as an accessory to the murder of A. D. Jackson, who was killed by the Utes last September.

FIRE RECORD.

AT ADRIAN, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., Nov. 21.—Shortly before noon to-day fire was discovered in the north hall of the group of four buildings belonging to the Adrian College. This hall contained the rooms of the Theological Association, and living apartments and dormitories for the accommodation of about 125 students. It was at present occupied by about one-half that number, and at the time the danger was first developed only a few of them were on the premises, the majority being in attendance at the Plymouth Methodist Church, fully a mile from the scene. Smoke was first observed issuing from the room of one of the absentees, and in a very short time the fire, which had caught apparently on the floor in the vicinity of a stove, resisting the efforts of the few students present to extinguish it with pails of water, developed to such an extent that the destruction of the edifice became assured. The Fire Department came tardily, owing to the distance from the engine-houses, and the efforts of the firemen were baffled by a scarcity of water, the extreme cold, and a southwest gale, which gave additional fierceness to the flames. The building was an L-shaped, three-story brick. The fire originated on the second floor north and south wing, and in three hours the second and third floors and roof had burned through, and the smouldering débris was piled upon the lower floor. The fireman saved the contiguous hall, containing recitation-rooms, but nothing of the other building will be left but bare walls. The loss on building is put at $10,000. Twelve of the students lost everything in their rooms. The others saved portions of their effects, but the aggregate damage in this direction will be several hundred dollars. The institution is controlled by a corporation known as the College Association of the Protestant Methodist (now Methodist) Church, and is the leading educational institution of the Methodist denomination. The building is insured for $7,000 in Eastern and foreign companies. The south hall, a companion structure devoted to the accommodation of female students, was entirely destroyed by fire in 1869, involving a loss of $14,000.

IN CHICAGO.

A still alarm to chemical engine No. 4 at 3:15 yesterday afternoon was turned in by error from the residence of Perry H. Smith.

A still alarm to Engine Company No. 3 at 10:45 yesterday forenoon was caused by the burning out of a chimney in the two-story frame building, No. 238 North Centre avenue, owned by Mr. Jewett, and occupied as a dwelling by Mrs. Johanna Hoch. Damage $10.

The alarm from Box 383 at 5:35 last evening was caused by a fire in a flagman's shanty on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad at the corner of Carpenter and Kinzie streets. Damage, $10. Cause, an overheated stove.

The alarm from Box 88 at 12:35 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire in the four-story brick dwelling No. 24 Sixteenth street, owned by Mr. Fox and occupied by James Fairman. Damage to building, $25, and to furniture trifling. Cause, an overheated furnace setting fire to adjacent woodwork.

The alarm from Box 87 at 8:50 last evening was caused by a fire in the tin-shop of the Illinois Central Railroad, on Indiana avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets. Damage to building, $250, and to stock $500. No insurance. Cause, an overheated stove.

The alarm from Box 149 at 12:55 yesterday afternoon was caused by the burning out of a chimney at 2639 Indiana avenue, owned and occupied by Henry Herman. Damage trifling.

The alarm from Box 372 at 10:50 last evening was caused by a fire in the two-story frame building No. 426 West Fourteenth street, owned by John Patterson, and occupied as a dwelling by himself and Edward Lynch. The fire originated on the second floor in the rear, and was caused by a defective chimney. Damage to the building $400, and to the furniture $50, upon which there is no insurance.

AT CENTRAL CITY, DAK.

DEADWOOD, Dak., Nov. 21.—A fire at Central City last night destroyed the Pacific Hotel, Wenk's hardware store, and a couple of small frame buildings. Loss $7,000.

AT GREENEVILLE, O.

GREENEVILLE, O., Nov. 21.—The residence of Judge D. L. Meeks burned this afternoon. Loss, $4,000.

NEW YORK.

Another Bird's-eye View of the Senatorial Situation in the Country.

Report of the Board of Trade Committee on Adulteration of Food.

Touching the Statue of Alexander Hamilton and Sculptor Ceracchi.

The Grant Banquet at the Lotos Club Saturday Night.

Review of the Financial Operations of Saturday in Wall Street.

THE SENATORS.

ANOTHER BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—The *Times* to-morrow will publish a further review of the United States Senatorial outlook, presenting the condition of the contest in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Tennessee, together with the leading candidates and their claims. The *Times* summarizes the investigations of its correspondent as follows: Additional letters in regard to the Senatorial prospects in Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Wisconsin are published, together with some later views of the situation in Massachusetts and Tennessee. A myriad of candidates have come to the surface in the Keystone State for the seat of Senator Wallace. Wisconsin has two formidable rivals in Philetus Sawyer and E. W. Keyes, the former being generally considered as the more likely to succeed. For the unexpired portion of the term of

THE LATE SENATOR CHANDLER, OF MICHIGAN,

Henry P. Baldwin, who now holds the place by virtue of Gubernatorial appointment, will doubtless be his own successor; but for the long term, beginning on March 4 next, he has a strong opponent in ex-Gov. John J. Bagley. In Massachusetts, Senator Dawes' chances for reëlection are not diminished by later developments in the canvass, while in Tennessee the contest lies between Postmaster-General Maynard on the Republican side, and Senator James Bailey on the Democratic. The result is in doubt, and will depend wholly on whose cause three or four Repudiation Democrats espouse.

FOOD-ADULTERATION.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF AWARD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—The National Board of Trade offered prizes amounting to $100 at its meeting in Washington last December for "The best act or acts, accompanied by an essay, designed to prevent injurious adulteration and to regulate the sale of food without imposing unnecessary burdens upon commerce." Mr. F. B. Thurber, of this city, gave the Board the money for this purpose. The competition closed on Oct. 1, and the Committee of Award, consisting of John S. Billings, C. Williamson, C. F. Churchler, and R. H. Hardy, has just made its report. The prizes are awarded to G. W. Wigner, F. C. S., of London; Vernon M. Davis, of this city; and William H. Newall, M. D., of Jersey City Hights. The Committee also recommend the printing of the essay of O. W. Wright, M. D., of Milwaukee, Wis., and Albert B. Prescott, of Ann Arbor, Mich.

THE REPORT

declares that none of our staple articles of food or drink are so commonly adulterated as to be dangerous to health or life, or that there is much more danger in this country from adulterated drinks than from adulterated food. Both state that National laws upon this subject are desirable. The State law should deal with the subject in the individual State, and the National laws should deal with adulterated articles coming from foreign countries, in shipping from one State to another, and in all places under the special jurisdiction of the United States.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

THE STATUE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Unless all the weather prophets have gone astray, the statue of Alexander Hamilton will certainly be unveiled in Central Park at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The indications to-day pointed rather to snow than to rain, and nothing short of an unprecedented snow-storm at this season would delay the event. All the prominent speakers were in the city to-day. James F. Wenman, the President of the Department of Public Parks, will preside. Mr. John C. Hamilton will make the presentation in an address of a dozen lines, and the acceptance by Mayor Cooper will immediately follow. Discourses will be delivered by Secretary Evarts, Alexander Hamilton Bullock, ex-Governor of Massachusetts, Chauncey M. Depew, and Benjamin Harris Brewster of Philadelphia. The head of the statue to be unveiled was taken from a marble bust in the possession of John C. Hamilton, and made by

CERACCHI, THE ITALIAN SCULPTOR WHO WAS GUILLOTINED

for an attempted assasintion of Napoleon Bonaparte. Ceracchi came here in 1788 and proposed to Washington, in the presence of Alexander Hamilton, to make a monumental representation of the great events and principal characters of the Revolution. The Treasury of the Colonies was not only depleted, but was a long way in debt, and the people could not then afford such a work. Ceracchi, however, prevailed upon Hamilton to sit for a private bust, and, after much hesitation, he yielded. The bust was cut in fine white marble, and was considered excellent. It was first sold to George Cabot, of Boston, who subsequently presented it to Col Thomas Perkins, a wealthy Boston merchant. Col. Perkins presented it to Mr. Hamilton. Ceracchi after returning to Paris was accused of inventing an infernal machine, in company with other revolutionists, to destroy the life of Napoleon Bonaparte, and was guillotined.

ERICSSON.

HIS EXPERIMENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Capt. John Ericsson is experimenting in New York harbor with the most formidable engine of death known in naval warfare. The inventor of the Monitor is one of the most modest and unpretentious mechanicians of the age, and is not likely to exaggerate the merits of his own work. He is entirely satisfied with the results of the recent experiments with his torpedo-boat, and some of the most experienced naval officers in the United States service do not hesitate to pronounce it an unequivocal success. It will be seen that Capt. Ericsson has invented three things,—a boat, a gun, and a projectile. The boat is submerged like a monitor, with all the machinery below an intermediate deck of plate iron, which is strongly ribbed, and supports inclined armor plates. The deck-house above the water has no ports at the sides, and can be shot away without the vessel being disabled. Heavy wood backing gives additional protection to the wheel, and the electric battery and

THE STEERING GEER

is ten feet below the water line. Attacking bows on, and defying with her armor the heaviest ordnance, the destroyer is practically invulnerable and at the same time a most terrible antagonist. Her armament consists of a single breechloader of wrought iron, hooped with steel, and a bore of sixteen inches. This gun lies seven feet under water, and discharges a projectile containing 250 pounds of dynamite. When the boat with its crew of ten men is within 300 or 400 feet of the enemy, the gun is fired by electricity, and the projectile explodes by concussion. If the first shot fails another follows in a few minutes, and the torpedo bombardment proceeds with extraordinary rapidity, no time being wasted in charging the gun. The substitution of gunpowder for compressed air in the operation of charging the gun vastly increases the efficiency of the armament. It may not be too much to say that it leaves the mightiest iron ships of the world completely at her mercy.

GEN. GRANT.

HE IS THE GUEST OF THE LOTOS CLUB.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The Lotos Club indulged in a grand spread this evening, the occasion being a compliment to Gen. Grant. There was a very large attendance of people prominent in politics, literature, and art, and the spacious and elegant apartments of the Club were thronged until a late hour. The President of the Club, Mr. Whitlaw Reid, presided, and in a carefully prepared and typographically corrected speech warmly welcomed the distinguished guest. After alluding to the services Grant had rendered the country, Mr. Reid touched upon the plan recently suggested for pensioning ex-Presidents.

Mr. Reid related an incident of the first day's fighting at Pittsburg Landing:

Some one said: "It looks a little gloomy, doesn't it, General?" I shall never forget his quick glance at the setting sun and instant reply: "Oh, no. They can't break our lines to-night. To-morrow we shall attack with fresh troops, and of course will drive them." It was said in a tone as quiet as if he had been telling an officer to see about putting up headquarter tents, with a quiet confidence as absolute as if he had been in Beauregard's place instead of his own. From that moment there was one hearer at least who never doubted that the commander who, amid the gloom and disaster of such an hour, could calmly reason out the certainty of to-morrow's victory, would yet be recognized not merely as a great soldier, but as, in any sudden stress of danger,

A GREAT MAN.

Well, what shall we do with him? Are we so rich in great men? Are we so fortified at every point with the widest experience and the loftiest devotion that we have no longer any use for him? I do not believe it. I do not think any considerable number of people in either of the great political parties believe it. I am not speaking as his partisan,—that I have never been. Often in civil affairs I have not been able to follow where he led, and the General himself would, I fancy, be quite willing to give me a certificate for having practiced great freedom of speech upon that subject. Speaking rather, then, for his political opponents, and for those at least of Republican faith I am confident that I may venture so much, let me say no wish, no act, of theirs will be wanting to secure for the country the continued services of your guest. We believe the country would be most unwise, unmindful alike of her dignity and her interest, if she failed to lay claim to this service.

Let me not be misunderstood. I am speaking wholly without Gen. Grant's knowledge, or that of any of his immediate friends, or with any reference whatever to his interests. Those will be taken care of any way. This is no blind, broken down Belisarius, holding out his helmet for alms. It is a question solely of

WHAT THE COUNTRY OWES TO ITSELF.

Can it afford to say we have no further use for the experience gained at the head of the army and at the head of the Government? Why, for example, should not the soldier of Appomattox be borne while he lives on the retired list of the army? Why, indeed, should we not create for him the rank he has so conspicuously earned, and make him, while he lives, Captain-General of the armies of the United States. Above all, why should not the country say to him and to every retiring President: "Henceforth we wish your advice and your knowledge of our affairs in our highest council, the Senate of the United States. You have the wisdom that comes with experience, the moderation that comes with the exercise of power. Henceforth your future is provided for. Let all your thoughts and all your care be for your country to the end. To some such plan the purpose of the country is surely turning, and neither party nor precedent should be suffered to stand in its way."

Well, gentlemen, you have heard too much of my voice already, and you have lately discovered that, in spite of his life-long efforts to conceal it, your guest is

AN ADMIRABLE SPEAKER.

Fill your glasses, then. We are Democrats and Republicans here; Northerners and Southerners; men who wore the blue and men who wore the gray; Conservatives and Stalwarts, Third-Termers and Anti-Third-Termers, and possibly we have even some timid soul in dread of the empire. But in admiration for heroism and in gratitude for victory and peace, we are all Grant men to-night. I give you a toast that has been honored by every loyal camp-fire on the continent; a prayer that has been breathed in every patriotic household: "Health to our first soldier and our first citizen."

GEN. GRANT,

who was cheered for several seconds as he rose, responded briefly, as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE LOTOS CLUB: I feel very much embarrassed in making any response to the complimentary remarks of your President. I do not know what in the world I have got to say. [Laughter.] I do not want to say that they are not deserved [laughter], and I do not wish to convince you that they are not. [Renewed laughter.] But if I stand here five minutes I shall prove to you that one of the remarks at least of your President is untrue without any effort on my part, and that is when he charges me with being able to make a speech. [Laughter.] I have no doubt that all of you will be convinced of the fact that a misstatement was then made before I sit down. [Renewed laughter.] Now, in regard to the future of myself, which has been alluded to here. I am entirely satisfied as I am to-day. [Great applause.] I am not one of those who cry out against republics and charge them with being ungrateful. [Applause.] I am sure that, as regards the American people as a nation and as individuals, I have every reason under the sun, if any person really has, to be satisfied with their treatment of me. [Loud applause.] I hope to have many years yet of life. I believe that I am in quite vigorous health,—48 years of age,—and have been for the last ten years. [Laughter.] And if I can render my country any service in any way, I should certainly be very happy to do it. [Applause.] But, as I am of the age of 48 years, as I say, I am beyond the period of volunteering, and if I am ever wanted in any way, I shall have to be pressed into service. [Laughter and applause.] But,

NOT BEING OBSTINATE AT ALL

[great laughter], I shall have to submit to those who have experience in getting me anywhere that will be entirely comfortable to myself. [Applause].

Now, gentlemen, I thank this Club, one and all, for the courtesies of the evening. I am sorry that I am hoarse and have a bad cold, and cannot talk longer and thoroughly convince you that what your President has said is not so. [A voice, "It could be worse," and loud applause].

I wish to make one other remark. I have been sitting by your President and have heard messages coming to him from persons around the board, saying they wanted to speak. I have about fifteen minutes of my own time, and I will consent to give it to these volunteers. [Great applause and laughter.]

WALL STREET.

THE "BULL" CAMPAIGN BEING PROSECUTED WITH UNABATED VIGOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The "bull" campaign was again prosecuted to-day with unabated vigor, and all buyers of stocks had good reason for great satisfaction. Though the market took a short breathing spell during the early hour, stocks were strong, buoyant, and advancing the day through, purchasers displaying much confidence, even at the elevated range of figures. Stocks opened this morning ⅛@1 per cent higher than they closed yesterday, then advanced ⅛@⅞, but before 10:30 o'clock declined ⅛@1 per cent. Since then there was an advance of ¼@5¼, the latter Burlington & Quincy, which was up to 174¼.

THE NEXT LARGEST RISE

was in Canada Southern, which was up to 73⅛. New York Central rose to 145⅛, Chicago & Alton to 144, Western Union Telegraph to 103, Lake Shore to 118⅜, Michigan Central to 112, Jersey Central to 81½, Wabash to 43⅜ and 79, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western to 100¼, Milwaukee & St. Paul to 106⅛, Northern Pacific to 34 and 64⅜, Rock Island to 123, Erie to 45, Kansas & Texas to 41⅜, and Iron Mountain to 50⅝. The remainder of the list was strong excepting Chattanooga, which declined to 73, Louisville & Nashville to 86⅞, and Houston & Texas to 77. This upward verge in prices, which was due to the unexpectedly favorable character of the bank statement, which carried prices of many stocks to

THE HIGHEST FIGURES EVER REACHED,

brought about realizations, and there was a decline of ⅛@2¼ per cent, the latter Burlington & Quincy. But the decline was only temporary, and there was a recovery of ⅛@1⅛. Morris & Essex went up to 119, and New York Central to the highest price ever paid for it (146½). The principal dealings have been in Western Union Telegraph, New York Central, Wabash, Ontario & Western, Northern Pacific, Jersey Central, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and Burlington.

Transactions in railroad bones continue large, and the market is strong. The features were Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western incomes, from 69 to 69⅛; Kansas & Texas seconds to 74; Metropolitan Elevated firsts to 104½; Canada Southern firsts to 100; Iron Mountain second preferred incomes to 76⅜; Chesepeake & Ohio, series B, to 73¼; Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central income 4 per cents, to 58⅛; Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg firsts 2⅛ per cent, to 78⅛; Milwaukee & St. Paul, I. & S. Division 2, to 120; Kansas & Pacific first consols 1⅜, to 100; St. Paul & Omaha consols 1⅛, to 105⅛; Milwaukee & St. Paul, Southern Minnesota Division, 1⅛, to 106¾; St. Louis & San Francisco, class B, 1, to 84; Texas Pacific income land-grant 7s, to 75; and Iron Mountain firsts to 118.

THE STOCK MARKET,

although irregular and not closing at the extreme high prices of the day, was, nevertheless, strong. Many stocks sold to-day at much the highest figures ever paid for them. While there is no abatement in the "bullish" feeling, brokers and speculators of long experience were throughout the day free sellers of stocks actually on hand. There was no disposition to sell "short," and the "short" interest in the market is next to nothing. All that perhaps should be said about the market to those away from Wall street is that it is feverishly strong, and that speculation appears to be running to one of its periodical extremes.

THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

GARFIELD, 555,544; HANCOCK, 534,611; WEAVER, 12,373.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The official vote of New York State this year for Presidential Electors has not yet been declared, but from the figures submitted to the Board of Canvassers the total will probably be 1,104,120, as against 1,016,552 in 1876,—an increase of 87,568. Garfield has 555,544, or 66,337 more than Hayes had four years ago, while Hancock has 534,611, or but 12,662 more than Tilden had. Weaver, the Greenback candidate, got 12,373 votes this year, as against 1,987 for Peter Cooper in 1876. Neal Dow, the Prohibitionist, received 1,517; while John W. Phelps, the Anti-Mason, got but a beggarly 75. As compared with 1876, the Democratic vote increased but about 2 per cent, while the Republican increase was nearly 14 per cent.

DE CISSEY.

How Women Have Figured in French Politics.

Paris Correspondence Boston Herald.

I was rather surprised to note, by the latest arrival of American papers, that the first telegraphic reports of the De Cissey-Jung affair were so universally in favor of the General. He seems to be considered therein as a martyr to the malice of the Radicals. Now it is a well-known fact that everybody in Paris fully understood the why and wherefore of his resignation of his functions as Minister of War some five or six years ago. That the General had a *chere amie* who was a German spy, and who profited by her right of entry at all times to his private rooms to copy all sorts of important documents, the copies being forthwith transmitted to Berlin, became known to the police at that epoch, and through their medium to Marshal MacMahon. The Marshal sent for his old comrade, then his trusted coadjutor in the Government, and laid the proofs of the Baroness de Kaulla's misdeeds before him. Poor De Cissey was utterly crushed by the revelation. They say that, war-worn soldier though he is, he burst into tears and wept like a woman. Out of consideration for his age and his long years of military service, he was permitted to send in his resignation on the plea of ill-health. The story was hushed up so far as the newspapers were concerned, every journal in Paris receiving a solemn warning not to allude to it in any possible way. But it was the talk of the city; the clubs and the cafés rang with it; but even the correspondents of foreign journals did not venture to mention the incident, save in veiled and guarded terms. It had all blown over, and the history was well-nigh forgotten, when it pleased an unscrupulous journalist to stir it up afresh.

Hence the scandal wherewith Paris is now ringing, and the end is not yet. Every day calls forth fresh details. Now it is a story of how the apartments of the Baroness were refurnished in gorgeous style, the bill of $16,000 being paid by a wealthy army contractor, who immediately after received an order for 9,000,000 pairs of shoes for the French army. Then we have the history of how all the chassepots captured by Prussia during the Franco-Prussian war were resold to the French Government through the medium of Mme. de Kaulla, that astute lady pocketing some $50,000 by the transaction. There is also a history of horses supplied to the French army through the same channel, said horses being worthless beasts that were fit for nothing but the knocker's yard.

Withal, the lady is said to be one of the most graceful, refined, and fascinating of women. A lady friend of mine chanced to be seated beside her at a public concert one evening, a year or two ago. Some small incident, such as the loan of a program, led to a conversation, and my friend was entirely charmed with the vivacity, the high-bred elegance, and the beauty of her neighbor. When the concert was over she asked a French acquaintance, who was present, who that fascinating lady might be, was told her name, and never forgot it, so deep had been the impression made upon her mind by the winning ways and sparkling wit of her chance acquaintance. She never saw the bewitching Baroness again, and it was only when the De Cissey-Jung scandal burst upon the public that she recalled the incident and the name of the charmer.

What an influence women seem to exercise over the stormy tide of French politics! The angry waves may rise, and seethe, and overwhelm old landmarks and cherished institutions, in their maddening fury. And, lo! when one comes to investigate cause and effect, it is all the work of some placid Lady Moon, enthroned in ethereal tranquillity, in some starlit sphere, far above the raging tides. It was a woman who brought about the Franco-Prussian war. It was a woman who impelled poor, honest-hearted, thick-headed old MacMahon into the mad enterprise of the 16th of May. And now it is again a woman who has brought the veteran De Cissey's gray hairs untimely to the dust of public reprobation. A prominent French politician once said to me, apropos of the influence exercised by Mme. de MacMahon over the Marshal, and of the hand the Empress Eugénie had in bringing about the disasters of 1870, "Madame, the President of the French Republic ought always to be a bachelor." Yet, by the light of recent, or rather past, events, it would seem as if even this extreme measure would not prove effectual. If it were not "Madame" it would be ces dames. On the other hand, no ruler in the world could be more inaccessible than is President Grévy to any undue or outside influence.

George Francis Train.

A correspondent of the *Congregationalist* tells how George Francis Train ruralizes in New York City. On one of the rude settees in Madison Square, swarthy, bareheaded, arrayed in faded nankeen in summer, and blue flannel in spring and autumn, he reclines through all the not too stormy days, reading newspapers, writing, talking at all times, the trusted guardian of toys and extra garments of the children—little girls in particular,—who make the Square their playground. With these he is the most popular man living. For six years and more this settee has been his home, though he spends his nights in a little room at the top of some house, the location of which he will tell no one, and whose custodian he says he has not seen for three years; he has eaten but one meal a day,—a breakfast of cereals and fruit alone, with coffee; never tasting fish, flesh, fowl, eggs, milk, butter, nor any foods than those first named; nor does he ever desire others. He never wears under-garments, and appears, as he claims to be, indifferent to changes of weather. Underneath his settee, with his straw hat, always lies a badly-defaced wallet of ancient form, plethoric with his literary productions in prose and verse, on a great variety of topics, mainly passing events of the day, and his pencil does sharply pierce not a few vulnerable persons and things. These pieces he kindly reads to such as ask to hear; but he says no paper dares to print more than one of them; "if it did, they would bust it to flinders."

A Surprise.

A gentleman made up his mind that he would give his wife a pleasant surprise by spending the evening at home. After supper he settled himself down for cozy time in the bosom of his family. He had no more than comfortably fixed himself when his wife abruptly asked him if his friends didn't want him any longer. Then his mother-in-law asked him if he had exhausted his credit. The servant asked him if he was ill. One of the neighbors wanted to know if he had any trouble and was afraid of the law. All of which occurred in twenty minutes, for in exactly half an hour he was beyond questioning range in his club.

BOREAS.

Boisterous and Frigid Wind and Weather All Over the Land.

Fifteen Below Zero at Deadwood, and Ten Inches of Snow in New Hampshire.

The Coldest November Known in America During the Existence of the Present Generation.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FATHER POINT, Ont., Nov. 21.—A tremendous wind-storm has been raging here since last night, and is still unabated. The velocity reached eighty-four miles per hour at times.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BRUSSELS, Ont., Nov. 21.—A terrific snow and wind storm has prevailed here from Saturday noon. Snow has fallen to the depth of nearly two feet, and is much drifted. In some places fences are almost covered. The cold has been intense, being almost to zero. The roads are badly blocked.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 21.—One of the most violent winter storms known here in some years has been in progress for the past two days. The snow is now over a foot deep. Sleighing is excellent in this whole vicinity, and the oldest inhabitants predict that winter has come to stay. Lumbermen are rejoicing, of course. The weather has not been seriously cold, for the mercury has ranged from just above zero to 13 degrees above, and this is the coldest we have yet experienced here. Railway travel is slower, but not seriously interfered with.

DUBUQUE, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Nov. 21.—A very cold snap struck the city last evening, the mercury sinking 10 degrees below zero. The river is closed above and below the city, and a little open strip still allows the ferry to cross.

OCONOMOWOC, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OCONOMOWOC, Wis., Nov. 21.—The thermometer this morning indicated 10 degrees below zero, the coldest November day ever known in this part of the State.

LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Nov. 21.—A thunder-storm last night was followed by extreme cold. The thermometer fell 20 degrees. Two inches of ice formed.

DEADWOOD, DAK.

DEADWOOD, Nov. 21.—The weather continues extremely cold. The thermometer last night stood at 15 deg. below.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 21.—The thermometer here marked 5 deg. below to-day.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 21.—Snow fell in New Hampshire yesterday to the depth of ten inches.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22—1 a. m.—Indications—For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee lower barometer, falling followed by higher barometer, northerly veering to easterly winds, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the Lower Lake region rising followed by stationary or lower barometer, higher temperature, westerly backing to southerly winds, partly cloudy weather.

For the Upper Lake region falling barometer, warmer south to west winds, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, lower barometer, warmer south or west winds, clear or partly clouded weather.

The temperature in the canal regions will remain below freezing during the greater part of the time until Wednesday.

Cautionary signals continue at Toledo, Sandusky, Section 5, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, Rochester, Section 6, and Oswego.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21—10:18 p. m.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	30.371	2	72	W......	18	......	Clear.
7 a. m.	30.389	2	59	W......	19	......	Clear.
10:18 a. m.	30.625	4	74	W......	19	......	Clear.
2 p. m.	29.620	9	46	W......	15	......	Clear.
2 p. m.	30.174	8	78	W......	9	......	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.721	9	42	S. W...	8	......	Clear.

Maximum, 11; minimum, 1.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21—5:12 p. m.—Signals down. Also ordered down: Escanaba, Milwaukee, Sec. 1, Chicago, Sec. 3, Grand Haven.

A PRACTICAL QUESTION.

Improvement of Mississippi River Navigation.

SANDBAR OF DEAN'S ISLAND, Nov. 6.—*To the Editor of the Memphis Avalanche:* Some ten days ago, in closing an article on the disintegration of the two political parties, which the election of Garfield would hasten, you said: "The party that would honestly open and improve the navigation of the Mississippi River and reclaim its valley lands from overflow, would be the party that would govern this country."

Now, this is not only true, but it is the keynote to the bugle that's to rally the people of this valley to the banner on which is inscribed the words of commercial freedom from railroad monopolists. This will stretch the sinews of commerce across this continent from the great lakes North to the Gulf of Mexico South, and through it to the markets of the world, which will cement in bonds of indissoluble interest and commercial relations the great Northwest and the South. Then they will make common cause against tariffs and all class legislation. This will not only end the two old parties in this valley, but the whole Union, and it will form new parties that will divide the country East and West, instead of North and South. One will be the party of the East, which will contend, as all along, for protection. The other will be the party of the Valley of the Mississippi, whose policy will be free-trade and commercial freedom in the truest sense. The banner of this latter party will not only be from the Rocky to the Alleghanies, the great lakes to the Gulf, but the Blue Ridge, the Potomac, and the Atlantic seaboard south.

If those Southern things called Governors could be made to inhale a little of the spirit of De Witt Clinton by sending messages to their Legislatures recommending the use of convict labor as well as State aid in money to build a great canal from Brunswick, Ga., or Port Royal, S. C., to the Tennessee and the Mississippi at Memphis, this would not only unite the Southern Atlantic States with those of the Lower Mississippi Valley and Texas, but be a new route and connecting link in the great chain binding the Northwest with her sister States South.

The opening of the Mississippi and the improving of its navigation, and the reclamation of its valley lands and this canal, will be worth more to this country than all the political parties have been since the days of Washington, Jefferson, and Hamilton.

This alone can only bring emigrants and build up the South, and not until this may be done can we have political and commercial freedom; and as between the two old parties as they now stand, we may expect more from the Republican than from the Democratic party. For, had it not been for the southern ring of the latter, the bill to make the Lake Borgne outlet would have passed Congress two years ago. Northern Republicans and Northern Democrats were ready and willing to vote for it, but Southern Democrats controlled the Committees, and, influenced as they were by the levee and jetty job steals, it never was permitted to pass their Committees. So, under the circumstances, I am not sorry that Gen. Garfield is elected, and Casey Young beaten. I am truly yours, JOHN COWDON.

Gov. Brown, the New Georgia Senator.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

Although the election of Joe Brown may be considered as one of the whimsies of current politics, it is full of suggestion.

The country at large began first to hear of the new Senator in 1860. He was then Governor of Georgia, an ardent, original secessionist. A message of his that year attracted attention all over the world, particularly in England. Its mixture of business with theory, its clear-cut pragmatisms and shrewd play upon practical interests at once drew the fire of the London press; and for the moment, the obscure provincial politician was famous.

He certainly proved a new power in the South. Planting himself upon the State-rights doctrine in which the Confederacy had grounded itself, he resisted with resolution and effect every encroachment of the Central Government at Richmond, which exceeded the Federal Government at Washington in its inroads upon Statehood and the States. The war between Joe Brown and Jeff Davis, arising thence, became so bitter that, when Sherman reached Atlanta, there was a pretty general notion that the Governor of Georgia would accept the invitation of the Union commander to make a separate peace for his State. Joe Brown did not do this; but next spring, when the crash came, he was prepared for it, and brought the Empire State of the South out of the struggle in better material condition than any of the Southern States.

During the War he had been a cold, obdurate official, inhospitable to strangers and unyielding to external pressure,—a Georgian for the Georgians of the middle and lower classes. After the War he took less stock in Andy Johnson than was common with the leading men of the time. Perhaps his own remarkable likeness to Johnson suggested misgivings. Perhaps he saw the illusory character of Johnson's tenure. At all events he flowered out in 1868 as a Republican, attended the Chicago Convention, and voted for Grant, and, as a reward for his superior discernment, he subsequently was elevated to the Supreme Bench of Georgia, and later on, having an eye to business, got possession of the State road. He dropped out of politics and made a million. The strange series of events which have called him forth; the resignation of Gordon, his ad interim successor appointment by Gov. Colquitt, the storm of indignation which ensued, the appeal to the people, the overwhelming popular response, and the final election of this dark, repellant, unloving man to the Senate of the United States, form a series of chapters as exceptional as any in the annals of American politics. How far Victor Newcomb and his railway combination may have set in motion the machinery which has wrought such curious results will perhaps be never known. It is certain that the people of Georgia not only do not believe the stories of the opposition to Gov. Colquitt, but that they see in Gov. Brown a new force; and it must be owned that the reasoning of the Atlanta *Constitution* has been very cogent. Intelligent outsiders, though distrusting the look of things, could not help sympathizing with the party which has triumphed in the fight, and look to the reappearance of Joe Brown as a solid person upon the scene of public affairs with genuine interest.

He is a picked man of undoubted ability and of the current sort, well backed and rich, not afraid to call his soul his own, not fastidious in his appliances, ambitious, and yet young enough to have a good deal of human nature about him. He professes to be a Democrat, but not of the Bourbon class, and, if he sticks to that, he will find that there is use for him.

THE DEFIANT TURK.

A Loud Crow Over the English.

Special to London Times.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 3.—The spirit which animates the native press and a certain section of the official world here is well exemplified by an article which has appeared in the *Terjumani Hakikat*, the organ of the Prime Minister, and which has caused considerable sensation. It represents the British Ambassador as lamenting over the failure of his supposed Machiavellian designs against the Ottoman Empire, and praises in no measured terms the wonderful intelligence, firmness, and patriotism of the Sultan and his Prime Minister, Said Pasha, who have successfully checkmated all their opponents. Mr. Goschen is represented as speaking in this fashion:

"We have lost a good chance. O, that little Said! So long as he remains there will be no rest for us. If we could get him out of the way and put in his place certain other personages we might conclude good treaties and give English decorations in return for Turkish decorations for ourselves. But that little man cares not for decorations. He is indifferent to the praise and blame of the foreign press, cannot be bought with money, and carries on the affairs of the Grand Vizierate on £200 a month, while his predecessors spent from £2,000 to £3,000. We have nothing to hope for till we get him overthrown. We tried to effect this by declaring that the affairs of the Empire could not be carried on for ten days longer, and that it could be saved only by granting what Europe demanded. We imagined we had succeeded in overthrowing Said and deceiving the Sultan, but we were ourselves deceived. His Majesty pretended to be afraid of us and put Said aside for two or three months, but after having questioned us and understood our ideas, he recalled him and at last said, 'Europe may do as she likes, and I can resist as I like.' Abdul Hamid has neither fear, nor weakness, nor hesitation. Unlike his predecessors, he seeks not his own pleasure, and loves neither music, nor play, nor good eating and drinking. I hear he passes his nights in prayer, and occupies himself day and night with State affairs. There seems to be something in him which human reason cannot understand. Since the war with Russia the troops have been put on a war footing, and, without a loan having been made, the munitions are abundant and the armaments complete. But it is not only the troops that Abdul Hamid possesses. He has created leagues also. If you put your hand on Albania you meet the Albanian League, and we have likewise the Kurdish League in Armenia. If you say to the Sultan, 'Give such or such a locality to Montenegro,' he answers, 'Yes, I give it, but the Albanians do not.' If we propose the rectification of the Greek frontier, we meet not only the Albanians, but also the Wallachians, and if we speak of reforms in Armenia we are shown the barbarous Kurds. If the Sultan gives the signal 200,000 Kurds appear under arms and the Armenians are ruined in a fortnight. The fanatical editors of the Turkish papers have unmasked our projects, and public opinion in Europe has now turned against us. We thought we might gradually efface the name of Turkey and gain honors for ourselves, and in reality we have become the laughing-stock of the Turks and of Europe."

Such is a brief summary of the long article, which contains in the original some very offensive language and some very absurd insinuations. In a country where the press is completely dependent on the Government such an article, especially when it appears in a paper known to be the organ of the Prime Minister, would, if allowed to pass unnoticed by the authorities, be fairly regarded as a public insult to the representative of a foreign Power. The Sultan, doubtless, feeling this to be the case, has at once, without any representations having been made by the British Ambassador, ordered the paper to be suspended.

LINCOLN'S CABINET.

Full of Kilkenny Cats—Tough Time Old Abe Had with the Quarreling Members.

Cincinnati Gazette.

An esteemed Republican [the Cincinnati *Commercial*] contemporary, in recommending to Gen. Garfield that he shall fill his Cabinet with Presidential candidates, says:

"Lincoln did not do badly in filling his Cabinet with candidates for the Presidency."

If Lincoln's Cabinet may be called a success, Gen. Garfield need not consider failure among the possibilities; but he probably remembers the history of that wonderful Cabinet better than this professed historian of the time. That Cabinet, from the start, was full of wrangling and jealousy. This may have been a success in the Kilkenny cat outcome.

Maunsell B. Field, in his book, tells that Mr. Seward said to him that a true tale of the bickerings of the Cabinet would cover the Administration with disgrace. Mr. Chase sets down in his journal (Warden's Life) that Seward told him that the reason why he gave up keeping a journal of the Cabinet meetings was that it would be of so much wrangling. Lincoln almost ceased to call the Cabinet together for consultation. Mr. Chase mentions that in 1862, during all that delay and all the stratagems by which McClellan dragged Lincoln and Stanton into consenting to let him sink the great army in the peninsula, and during all the operations by which he neutralized that army, while the army in front of Washington was defeated, there was little or no Cabinet consultation.

The Cabinet, if it ever had the confidence of the Republican party, soon lost it, and a number of the members accepted the situation of war with the Administration party. This may be called "not doing badly." In January, 1862, Lincoln made a scapegoat of Cameron to appease the popular clamor, by demanding his resignation. The ostensible cause was the prodigal expenditure without military results; yet Lincoln knew that Cameron was no more to blame than himself. This scapegoat did not satisfy. In December, 1862, a majority of the Republican Senators made a formal request to Lincoln to change his Cabinet. Upon this, Seward and Chase tendered their resignations. The others did not think such a request worth this recognition.

Lincoln had sacrificed Cameron to a blind popular clamor, but now he resolved to stand by Seward, at whom this move was really aimed. The two resumed at his request. Seward, as related by Count Gurowski, expressed his view of the situation by saying, at a dinner which he gave to the foreign diplomats, that a Cromwell was a necessity now and then, and that one would be appropriate now. This when McClellan was to be the Cromwell to turn Congress out of doors.

In this place may be mentioned that there is an interesting piece of inside history, communicated at the time by Judge-Advocate T. M. Key to a confidential friend, of much conferring of the four McClellan commanders in the Army of the Potomac on that very deliberate march into Maryland, after Lee, urging McClellan to countermarch the army, and reconstruct the Government at Washington, instead of moving toward Lee, which Key said he had defeated, but of which defeat the main cause was probably McClellan's timidity and irresolution.

Seward had given the country a disagreeable surprise by writing to our Minister at London that this Government was constitutionally unfitted for putting down a resolute revolt; also, that whether the Union should be restored or the Confederacy established, the status of no slave would be changed. He had created the belief that he was not for a vigorous prosecution of the War, but was for making terms with the Confederacy; also, that he had dealt crookedly toward the North in his dealing with the South Carolina emissaries, with regard to surrendering and relieving Fort Sumter. Although a very voluminous writer of diplomatic letters, he still remains a mystery to the American people as to his mind during the War.

Mr. Chase resigned twice, at least, and wrote another letter resigning, which he did not deliver. Field tells that Lincoln said to him that Chase resigned four times. And Chase, while in Lincoln's Cabinet, intrigued through private letters to supplant him for the next nomination. Lincoln gave him the Chief Justiceship, and then he used that as a base of maneuvers for a Democratic nomination. Montgomery Blair was little else than a bundle of malignities toward his associates, based upon the idea that any "old Whig" was incapable of good. Bates was a drag. His only distinction in the conduct of the War is his trying to break down Gen. Lyon, who saved Missouri to the Union. He wanted to negotiate with the Rebels on the Kentucky plan,—which was to tie the hands of the Union people and leave the active field to the Rebels.

Welles had more genius for Democratic party wires than the navy ropes. His monument is $50,000,000 or $60,000,000 spent in monitors which never hurt the hair of the head of any man save their own crews. He has written a record of his antagonism to the Republican majority and to most of his associates. Caleb B. Smith brought no weight to the Administration; he is a figure in the picture of the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation. All the members of the Cabinet thought they knew more of affairs than the long-jointed small lawyer from Illinois, who, however, was their boss. The Cabinet was a bundle of antagonisms, and in general it antagonized the Administration party. This was a singular situation. Lincoln is now politically canonized, and there is an imbecile idea that any who differed with him must have been wrong; but his Administration was very unpopular in the party on which it had to depend for support, and which did support it with great patriotism to country. A large part of this disheartening situation was owing to his attempt to combine the rival candidates and party leaders in one happy family. His example is a warning to all Presidents.

THE NATION'S DEBT TO GRANT.

Is the Republic Ungrateful?—A Defense by the Hon. William E. Chandler—How the Ex-President Should and How He Should Not Be Honored.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 16.—*To the Editor of the New York Tribune:* In an editorial in your issue of the 15th, under the heading of "Senators-at-Large," you use this language: "If there is any one direction in which our Republic is conspicuously ungrateful it is towards its ex-Presidents."

Without now challenging the correctness of this sweeping assertion as to the former ex-Presidents, I call your attention to the fact that Congress in May, 1878, would have gladly placed Gen. Grant on the retired list of the army, with the rank of General, and an annual pay of $17,500, had it not been opposed by some of his most devoted and conspicuous friends. Senator Sargent, of California, proposed this amendment to the bill placing Gen. James Shields on the retired list, and if he had not been antagonized by other friends of Gen. Grant, the latter would have received the most distinguished honor ever offered to a private citizen in this country, and your present reproach against our Republic would never have been uttered.

If you will examine the *Congressional Record* you will see that at one stage or another Mr. Sargent's amendment or the bill with the amendmont engrafted upon it, encountered the opposing votes of Messrs. Oglesby of Illinois, Howe of Wisconsin, Conkling of New York, Edmunds of Vermont, Teller of Colorado, and others who have always ranked as the special and confidential friends of Gen. Grant, while the great mass of the Republican Senators cordially voted for it, and also such Democrats as Messrs. Lamar, Voorhees, Cockrell, Morgan, McDonald, and Butler. Outside of what the *Record* shows, I may say that it was well understood that the actual or assumed representatives of Gen. Grant, who was then abroad, did not desire that the proposed honor should not be conferred upon him; but the contrary. The precise motive which actuated them I do not undertake to proclaim, but I understood from an intimate associate of Gen. Grant, who was with him in Paris at the time, that the General did not direct or suggest this remarkable course of his personal friends.

Having thus protested against the imputation that the Republic has been conspicuously ungrateful to Gen. Grant, let me say further that I believe the people of this country, without regard to party, will be rejoiced to see him gratefully remembered by the tender of the honor which he might and ought to have had three years ago. There are grave obstacles to raising a large sum of money by subscription, as I see proposed of late. If raised by general appeal, "soliciting even 25-cent contributions," Gen. Grant will be placed in a humiliating position; and the testimonial will imply mendicancy where there should be only the honorable acceptance of the willing and cordial recognition of a Nation's obligations. If, on the other hand, a large amount is subscribed by a few bankers and capitalists, it will remove Gen. Grant from the sympathy of the masses and prejudice him in the eyes of the world.

It is the Nation that owes Gen. Grant a debt not yet fully paid. Let the Nation pay it by conferring upon him the highest military rank ever known to our laws, originally created for him and fitly adapted by its new proffer, to convey to him a sense of the gratitude, respect, and regard of the whole people; and let it not be opposed either by those who have thought that he should not or those who have desired that he should be again President. Very respectfully, WM. E. CHANDLER.

THE SHOESTRING DISTRICT.

The Frauds of the Counters Denounced by a Democratic Journal.

Vicksburg Herald (Dem.).

We have already expressed mildly but firmly our opinion about the election in this district, but have never been able until now to give the figures from the different counties. The figures returned by the Election Commissioners to the Secretary of State are as follows:

Counties.	Chalmers.	Lynch.
Adams	1,387	873
Bolivar	301	979
Claiborne	1,061	288
Coahoma	225	352
Issaquena	59	333
Jefferson	951	136
Quitman	153	83
Sharkey	484	175
Tunica	239	506
Warren	1,014	57
Washington	1,607	772
Wilkinson	1,691	814
Totals	9,172	5,373

We give below the votes received and counted by the Precinct Inspectors, but which were thrown out by the Election Commissioners of the various counties on account of alleged irregularities and informalities. In Jefferson County the votes were not thrown out, but one ballot-box with a large number of votes was shotgunned out. We have not the figures from Coahoma, but learn that Chalmers was beaten between 700 and 800 votes, and that the Commissioners threw out every box in the county but one. As we have not the exact figures we omit the county from the list.

LIST OF VOTES THROWN OUT.

Counties.	Chalmers.	Lynch.
Adams	32	316
Bolivar	102	738
Issaquena	114	785
Jefferson	92	250
Warren	20	2,029
Washington	356	526
Total	716	4,643
		716
Grand total		5,358

This list shows that in one district in Mississippi 5,358 ballots were thrown out, and this does not include Coahoma, where all the boxes save one were thrown out. What other "work" was done we know not, but we do know that the above is enough to last awhile.

Our readers should reflect seriously on this business. Every good citizen is more or less interested in it. It is alleged that this is done in the interest of the Democratic party, and the party is asked by Gen. Chalmers' organ to carry it. It is not done in the interest of the Democratic party or the best interests of the people, and the party, the officials, the district, and the State should positively refuse to countenance it. It is done in a futile effort to force a man into Congress regardless of the injury it will do to our party, to our good name, and to our State. As one who has served the Democratic party second to no man in the State and the South, we spurn it and denounce it before the whole world.

THE VOTE OF MISSISSIPPI.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Nov. 20.—The official vote of this State for President is as follows: Hancock, 75,842; Garfield, 34,844; Weaver, 5,783; scattering, 670.

A Feminine Way of Doing Business.

Any one who notices the inviting pockets and tempting purses ladies offer to enterprising thieves, does not wonder that cases where women lose money through the kindly offices of light-fingered gentlemen are common. Ladies seem to have a delightful confidence, that is extremely refreshing, in their ability to handle money. A couple of ladies in New York, on Friday, drew $20,000 from a bank, intending to give it to a broker, who was to invest the money in bonds. One of the ladies carefully put the money in an envelope, and carefully put the envelope in a pocket, although which pocket the lady cannot recollect. Now what lady could drive down Broadway without looking at the shop-windows, and what lady looking at the shop-windows could resist the temptation to go inside? The two ladies went into Arnold, Constable & Co.'s store and shopped. Then they went to the brokers, where a man with such a sum in his possession would have gone first. Now it will almost paralyze our readers with astonishment to know that "when they got there the cupboard was bare," or in other words the cash was gone. Five thousand dollars reward is offered for it. "It's all right," says the feminine loser, who, by the way, is very rich, "because my name is on the envelope, and the finder will know just where to bring it." This shows her deep insight into human nature, and we assure her that it is a blessing that she took the precaution to put her name on the envelope for the convenience of the "finder." A horrid man would never have thought of such a thing.

RELIGIOUS.

Comparative Infidelity Considered by Prof. Swing Yesterday.

Dr. Thomas Exhorts the People to Remember God's Manifold Mercies.

Mr. Eugene Reveilland Tells of the Evangelical Work in France—The Second Presbyterian Pastorship.

INFIDELITY.

SERMON BY PROF. SWING.

Prof. Swing preached in Central Church yesterday morning on "Comparative Infidelity." Following is the discourse:

Lord, I believe; help Thou mine unbelief.—*Mark*, ix., 24.

The father, who at the sudden prospect that his son would be cured of a life-long insanity, burst into tears and said: "I believe, help Thou mine unbelief," reminds us that belief is an indefinit term. It is much like the word "beauty," or "hight," or "depth," or "warm," or "cold,"—a term conveying the fact of an assent but no description of the assent. This man believed that the Master could heal his child, but at the same time he desired that the Lord should come to the rescue of his soul as well as the rescue of the sick youth. He believed, and yet his unbelief needed pity and help.

This incident suggests to us that the world, or rather the Church, has made too free and too ill-tempered a use of the words "infidel and unbeliever," for they often represent a comparative infidelity that may or may not be harmful, just as the word "poor," or the word "rich" have different imports in different localities,—the man being rich in a little village who would be poor in a metropolis, or a learned in a farming district who would be ignorant in the Royal Society of England. After a man has said, even with tears of delight, "I believe," it remains to wonder what he believes and how firmly, and it remains for him to pray that the Lord would help his unbelief. Our epoch should examine well its great terms, for the past times were more careless in the use of words, less careful in all the forms of thoughtfulness. The term "liberty" was used without any deep study into its significance, the term Christian was applied to men of the most infamous life provided they were members of a formalized church, and the epithet "infidel" was freely used by men, women, and children, as though its meaning were as definit as the meaning of two or four. Not only does our generation wish to be thoughtful, but, more than former periods, it wishes to be just. When the inhabitants of earth were divided up into clans thought was clannish as the people, and persons not of our clan were Gentiles, or barbarians, or infidels, or something more or less infamous. When, however, the idea of a clan faded before the idea of man as a race, or as a European, or an American, the terms of the former time became contemptible, and Gentile, and infidel, and non-believer, were crowded back to make room for such better words as man, or citizen, or gentleman, or moralist. A public man can now be spoken of without its being stated that he is a Jew, or a Roman, or a Calvinist, or an "infidel." But once some of these private qualities of a personage were kept before the public as being the person's leading characteristic. The waning away of the accidents shows that the public mind is becoming more just. If we, each and all personally, desire to be thoughtful and just we must sit down to a frequent review of these large terms which recur in the world of religious belief—the terms "Christian" and "infidel." Many of us once thought that a Christian was a Presbyterian; some of you thought he was a Baptist; a few of you were sure he was a Roman Catholic; and many of us were reared in the feeling that a man of adult years who did not believe that the sun stood still at the command of Joshua was an infidel, and that such a man would steal or murder as "opportunity should offer." It new appears that our generalizations were hasty. The word Christian and the word infidel come up for new study. I am inclined to think that the word infidel should be stricken from our current speech, for it has been used so badly by Mohammedan and Christian, has become laden with so many cruel or mean associations, that it can never again be a fair and expressive word, able to designate honorable minds, who do not feel as you and I do the weight of Christian evidence. The word recalls so many times and places where Christian men did acts of injustice and violence to noble unbelievers that it stands to-day more a reminder of the Church's cruelty than of the wickedness of those who had to accept of the epithet. For a similar reason the word "Jew" may as well pass out of speech to permit the word Hebrew to be its successor, for, although the word Jew ought always to recall the land from whence the race came, *Jud-ea*, it long since failed to awaken such fine memory, and became a sound weighed down by long centuries of slanders and atrocities. It recalls the terrible quarters in Christian cities to which these children of the Old Testament were consigned; it recalls massacres, and exiles, and mutilations, and scourgings,—a thousand sad memories which Christianity should be more than willing to let die. The words "infidel" and "Jew" should, for the future happiness of Christianity, be permitted to become obsolete.

Let us for an hour mark what a comparative term infidelity is; let us thus learn that what we must pray for and toil for is not for a public that shall cherish an unchanging belief, but for one that shall possess a religious spirit and do the work of righteousness. Belief and non-belief are not the tests of morals or piety when taken in any detail, for if they were there would be little piety, for there has been no uniformity of belief. A glance at the past will disclose the fact that faith in the ecclesiastical sense is one of the most uncertain quantities known to man. It is sometimes voluminous, taking in all the legends which imagination can invent; it is sometimes a hungry credulity which asks for something more amazing each day; and again, it pines away into a shadow as in the mind of a Pascal, or a Carlyle, or a Macaulay. If piety depends upon belief it must be a poor and uncertain supply of piety the world can hope for, for the crop of faith is sometimes exuberant, and then for a few hundred years it will be very light. It is more probable that belief is an intellectual action not very closely related to virtue except as to two or three ideas, but related simply to the ability or inability of the mind. Some men believe that light is a substance, others that it is an attraction or wave motion, no more a substance than sound is a substance, but neither form of this belief harms any one. The belief is an intellectual state which neither one of these persons can avoid. If one man believes that at the North Pole there is an open sea and another believes that only solid ice can be found there, neither of these parties is blamable as an infidel, because such belief or unbelief sustain no relation to morals. If virtue and all the good qualities of civilization should be affirmed to be dependent upon a belief of an open sea at the North Pole, then wherever that idea were denied public morals ought soon to betray a decline, for if faith in certain details is essential to a good character then these details are not interchangeable, but the same details must be held as always being the true ones. But the beliefs even of the followers of Jesus Christ have changed constantly. His immediate disciples did not believe in His Deity in those days when they drew most good from His presence. They knew little about any Trinity. They loved the manhood, the wisdom, the love that had been with them; but one of them—Thomas—said it would be difficult to persuade him that his Lord had risen from the dead. The Marys showed what their belief had been when they lamented that some one had stolen the body of their Master. They felt that as a mortal the Lord had bowed to the inevitable death. Afterward the deeper study of John and Paul carried them forward toward a sublime idea of Jesus, but, under the belief of the Marys and of the latest Apostles, virtue went forward telling us undeniably that belief and unbelief had, within certain bounds, little influence over that early piety, ardent as it must have been. It fully appears from a survey of society that belief is a mental action, often inexplicable, often changing its direction and force, often harmless, and being such is a state of the soul over which the Church has committed the greatest blunders and most awful crimes.

If we must use the term infidel long enough for us to mark what injustice it represents, we cannot but note that it is a relative temporary term, and really does not mean a wicked man, but only a man who did not believe as much as his times or his teachers held to be true. A Presbyterian clergyman of this city preached a few weeks since upon that battle in Biblical history where Joshua commanded the sun to halt until he should finish an important contest. The tide of battle was just turning in favor of the Hebrew leader, but it was growing toward evening, perhaps, and the General wished to make the slaughter complete. So he ordered the sun and moon to stand still, and for a whole day—for about twelve hours—they remained stationary in the heavens. This clergyman belongs to a school of literalists who have always rejoiced in the wide doctrine that nothing was too great for God to accomplish, and who have always loved these Old-Testament miracles as being instances in which the Lord showed His power and goodness. They have loved the thought that the Creator made all the wild animals assemble to take refuge in the ark, and that a rain fell which covered the whole earth with a flood which arose above the highest mountains. To attempt any other solution of these statements except those found in the infinit power of the Creator was to show the disposition or real vice of an infidel. It was to doubt the perfect subjection of the universe to the Almighty. It was the opening door to a ruinous rationalism. But years bring great changes, and we find this Presbyterian clergyman of the present looking about for some atmospheric changes or conditions which might have prolonged that day of Joshua, some strange refraction of air that made the sun visible long after it had gone down. All students of natural science have, when young, been delighted with the experiment of a coin and a basin of water; and are now ready to believe that a coin hidden from the eye may be made visible by filling with clear water the basin or cup where the shilling may lie concealed. The light from the money is made to bend by the fact of the two media,—water and air. Thus, in the opinion of this excellent pastor and sincere Calvinist, the rays of vision bent over the western hills that bordered the battlefield where the Hebrew legions fought and enabled them to see the sun long after the hour of sunset had come for other days. Thus, instead of stopping the motion of a great many planets, the Almighty had the simpler task of making an unusual refraction for His favored leader. But this idea of simplifying the task of God is the infidelity of yesterday; it is the rationalism which laid the foundations of Strauss and Renan; this is the comment upon the Old Testament which brought Bishop Colenso before his ecclesiastical judges almost a generation ago. The charm of a vast miracle has so diminished even for the Calvinistic clergyman, and the admiration for a reign of natural law and order has so enlarged itself that at last a Presbyterian pastor would rather believe in a mirage of a sunset than believe that the earth paused for twelve hours. But this preference was the infidelity of yesterday, and comes as demonstrative evidence that infidelity is a comparative term,—a vague quality, and connected but slightly with the life of not only piety, but of Christianity. Evidently this preacher is as good a Christian and Presbyterian as were his fathers who would have excommunicated him for his refraction theory; for with them the more immense the miracle the greater the Deity. It thus appears that what was rationalism yesterday and an opening door to all unbelief, is to-day a very sweet form of faith. Thus belief is a sliding term, like heat and cold, low and high.

It must not be understood that I am complimenting as being very rational that sermon upon the pausing sun. It was simply rationalized enough to be infidel, but not enough to be valuable. It had the spirit of Colenso and Renan without having their vigor; for those men would have asked what kind of a refraction that were which made the sun visible twelve hours after it had gone down. And those men would have asked why Joshua made the moon halt for the same time; what use he made of the moon in the brilliant daytime? Did the Hebrew leader desire a bright moonlight in the daytime? To our Presbyterian commentator we can allow the old infidel spirit, but not that breath and reflection which made Colenso and Dean Stanley. Presbyterian rationalism will become no more harmful by becoming more brave. It will aid its own sanctuary when it shall confess that the appearance of the moon in that description of Joshua's battle shows that in that record the hand of the historian was the jeweled hand of a poet. It would have taxed our credulity had the Hebrew General commanded only the sun to wait for him, but when we find that he wished the help of the moon also we detect the rich drapery of Eastern legend.

So far as public virtue and practical Christianity are concerned, the refraction theory of a Calvinist and this poetic reading by the rationalist are one, for a battlefield enveloped by the mist of old fancy is just as good a picture in the early history of religion as a battlefield enveloped by some refraction of light. A mirage of the mind and one of the sky are all the same, provided simply that the religious hero did conquer his enemies and did found a theocratic State. There might be two theories about how Washington crossed the Delaware, a theory of miracle or a theory of poetry, but after a thousand years both ideas would be equally useful or useless provided he actually got across. The existence of a Hebrew nation which helped lay the first basis of piety and of the Christian religion is the only proposition of any importance. As to the minor statements in the Old Testament the mind can come and go at its wish, and men may call each other infidel as they wish; and the ones "calling" and the ones "called" will be equally near the Mercy-Seat or equally far away. Within very large boundaries belief and unbelief are without moral value.

With this assumption in our minds that infidelity is a relative term, we should often go back and review the times of Voltaire and of the French encyclopedists and measure the injustice done those men by the mistaken, the ignorant, or wicked religionists which made up the State and Church of that period. Were these men now living with the views they held in 1760 or '70, they might be members of some of those Christian churches which believe in only the human nature of Jesus. For, recall what Voltaire and his school disbelieved. They were opposed to the literal interpretation of the Bible; they denied the power of the Church to govern the minds and bodies of mankind. Men of powerful intellects they saw around them, priests and people who were weighed down with superstition and vice. The clergy were the most corrupt men in Europe. The monks and abbes were the conspicuous examples of all the lowest sins. The infidelity of Voltaire was reason's insurrection against ignorance and depravity. When some Church bigots ordered the death of a man without waiting for evidence, Voltaire spent money and time in seeking a calm justice for the accused. Voltaire's voice arose in an age so horrible that it was the voice of an infidel indeed, but also of Mercy herself. The sins outside the Church were small compared with those within it. A religious biographer of Voltaire says that "the systematic suppression of opinion, the senseless dogmatism, the persecution, the evil example of the clergy combined to create the elements which broke out in a revolt against Christianity. Although the new Court [of Louis XIV.] was licentious beyond example, the old machinery of despotism and fanaticism remained in full force." Indeed, the deepest wrongs of France were seen by these great minds to come down from a distorted, injured Bible, and against those distortions they hurled their force. Compared with the Roman Church, Voltaire was an infidel, but he was not an atheist, nor even a skeptic, as to the being of God, for at Ferney he built a church, and placed on its corner the words, "Erexit Voltaire Deo." Voltaire built this for the worship of God. When Benjamin Franklin called to see him in his last days, and brought with him his grandson that he might receive some word from this Frenchman, so illustrious and now so full of years, Voltaire, placing his hand upon the head of the boy, said: "God, liberty, and tolerance,—these are the best benediction for the grandson of Franklin."

When the Encyclopedists began their great task, the article on Atheism was assigned to Voltaire. After showing how the teachings and conduct of the Roman Church had helped develope the doctrine of no God, this philosopher has in his essay the following words: "A philosopher has been given to the world (Newton) who has discovered by what simple laws all the celestial bodies move in the abyss of space. Thus the work of the universe better known shows a workman, and so many laws always constant prove a legislator. Sound philosophy has thus destroyed that atheism to which an obscure theology lent weapons. . . . The philosopher who recognizes a God has with him a crowd of probabilities equivalent to a certainty, while the atheist has nothing but doubts." In writing to D'Alembert, Voltaire said: "I want you to crush the Infamous—that is the great point. It must be reduced to the position it holds in England; that will be the greatest service that can be rendered to the human race. You will perceive that I speak only of superstition; as for religion, I love and respect it as you do." Thus this man, known to us only as a terrible Infidel, reveals a love of such a tolerant religion as he had found in England. When about to die, he said: "I die adoring God, loving my friends, and hating my enemies, and detesting superstition."

This famous man was not what would now be called a pure character, but his history tells us that when we hear the word Infidel applied to any name we must expose the word at once to the rigid analysis of our better day, and will often discover that it is or was the epithet which wounded vanity flings at some one better perhaps than itself. It marks only a separation between some mind and its age,—an injurious separation sometimes, but more often a noble one, full of the promise of a better end and a higher piety. Some of these French names have been terms full of the blackness of both ignorance and sin to many of you all through your early life; but if from the more just and more kind standpoint of these later years you will look back you will see something of religious sunlight falling upon those once hated names, and upon the grass that now covers them in their last sleep. In their times Christianity had assumed the form of a great crime. It was necessary for it to be assailed by the patriot who loved his country, by the philanthropist who loved the poor, and by the scholars who loved truth. Out of those rationalistic assaults in the seventeenth century came much of the glory of our nobler period. We may pity the infidels of the past so far as they could not believe in the mission of Christ, but for the blows they dealt to folly and vice within the holy walls of religion they deserve our gratitude.

It remains to be said that the unbelief which can injure society or the individual is not an unbelief in the mass of church teachings, for true faith is only a mental action of little import, but it is an unblief in such immense propositions as the Being of God, the divine mission of Christ, the life to come. If the heart can believe that there is a God, and that Christ is a type of that God's will, and that man is immortal, he has a heart at peace with the universe and equipped for any earthly fate. Here is where the prayer of all our souls should be whispered: "I believe, but help Thou my unbelief." Let our faith be a clear and evergrowing faith. We need not attempt to make scientific or historic records out of the pages of the Bible, records such as are composed or kept in the archives of our State or in the vaults of historical societies or in the laboratories of science; but confessing those pages to be often garden spots where Eastern fancy sowed her many-colored flowers, let us see the piety and hope which were everywhere present and ask the God of Abraham, and Isaac, and Jacob to fill our souls with a still richer piety and a clearer trust. If some of the scribes who lived and died in the time of Solomon so loved the deeds of their ancestors that they saw the sun waiting upon the horizon that it might see a Hebrew victory before it went fully down, we can forgive them, for they and we are not children of the same reason or fancy. What we want is not a faith which can see such a scene in the vale of Ajalon, but one able to discern far forward of these days the horizon of triumph which the souls shall raise who have escaped from death and sin. We need no longer desire a credulity which can see Moses or Joshua of colossal size, draped with the garments of indignation, and paralyzing the enemy by holding out an arm toward the battle-field, but may God so help our unbelief that we may look into the spiritual world and see the One greater than Moses, rich in His apparel of intercession, and forgiveness, and love,—look into the spiritual world and see the exceeding glory of that Supreme Being whom we call our Heavenly Father. The scenes and events of the Old Testament have long since passed away. The battles are over; Israelite, and Amorite, and Jebusite have found a grave, and over all their dust the winds and perfumes of the East pass impartially, but our battle-field is around us to-day, and we are all in the midst of the strife. Our sun and moon will not linger. O that they might linger until we shall have conquered sin, and may our faith, unable longer to read the remote past, be made of God powerful enough to descry outlines of a noble and blessed future.

THE MERCIES OF GOD.

SERMON BY H. W. THOMAS, D. D.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas preached in the People's Church, taking as his subject, "Remembering God's Mercies." Following is the sermon in full:

Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all His benefits.—*Psalms, ciii.*, 2.

It ought to be a pleasant duty on the part of the people of Illinois, and of the United States, to respect the proclamation of our Governor, and of our President, in observing all over our favored land a day of Thanksgiving. We shall all be the better and the happier for a day spent not in the struggle for more, but in thinking well of what we have. The thought of what we have not often so fills our minds that we fail to appreciate what we have. Indeed, I think it is a common experience with us all that we fail to realize as we should the every-day mercies of life, and the blessings of health, and friends, and home,—of the smiling faces that greet us at the morning and evening hours, and the happy children who run out to meet us as we come, or climb upon our knees about the table or the fire. Oh! how priceless these gifts when they are gone! What would we not give of gold, or toil, or tears to call them back? Could this land, could all the families, and the homes, and the industries, and the professions, be persuaded to give one day even to thoughtfulness and praise before God, it would increase our wealth a hundred-fold, for things are valuable, not alone in what they are, but as they fill, and feed, and bless human lives. And this they can do only as we bring to them thought and appreciation.

Let us then at this hour, as we have no place to meet on the day specially designated, turn our thoughts to some consideration that may lead to the spirit of praise.

I suppose that in such an audience as this nearly all the schools of thought come together, and possibly almost every shade of opinion is here represented. But we are all at one in this: we all find ourselves in existence; we are conscious of life, and being, and thought; and we all in some way come face to face with the facts of life; with the laws of nature, and the world as it lies about us. We may not all see, either ourselves or the things about us, in just the same light. But the world is here, and we are all in it, and of it, and have to do with it. Life is a reality that no one cares to question.

But from these general points of unity and agreement we might find ourselves differing as to the origin and nature of things, or as to how we and the world came to be, and as to the fact whether human life is really a blessing,—a something for which to be thankful. Or, in other words, the question may arise whether there is any Being to whom we are under obligation, or to whom we should be thankful; and also whether there is anything worth being thankful for? And as we may find ourselves taking, or inclining to take, one side or the other of these questions, we shall find corresponding emotions filling our hearts.

There are four distinct theories, or views, that may come before us from this standpoint of thought. And yet whilst distinct, or capable of being viewed apart, we may in so far reduce them to two theories as to say they generally go in pairs. These four theories are: The Atheistic, or Naturalistic; the Pessimistic; the Theistic, and the Optimistic. Or, the theory that there is no living God, that Nature is all; and that Nature is as bad as it can be; and the theory that there is a God, and that, all things considered, everything is for the best; or as good as it can be. I said these theories incline to go in pairs. That is, a Naturalist, or one who does not believe in a Deity, is likely to be a Pessimist, or to believe that things are the worst that can be. Or, perhaps a fairer and truer way of stating it would be to say that a Pessimist is not likely to be a believer in God; and this from the fact that his position in thought, that things are the worst, tends to exclude, if it does not in fact wholly do so, the thought of God. And this again, from the fact that to think of God is to think of the good—of the best; and hence to think away from the worst. That is to say, that Pessimism and Theism are terms that are mutually exclusive. When you think of one, you cannot think of the other. If you believe in God, in the good, in the best, you cannot believe at the same time that everything is the worst. And, on the other hand, a believer in God is almost by the necessity of that belief compelled to be an Optimist, or to believe that a world created and governed by a good Being must be, all things considered, the best world that can be. And it is easy to see that a Pessimist—one who really and understandingly holds that view—could hardly find much reason for gratitude, or any one to whom gratitude is due. And it is just as reasonable to suppose that the Optimist—whose belief includes a God, is contained in, and only possible because there is a God—should find abundant cause for gratitude, and should not alone once in the year, but every day of his life, be full of thanksgiving.

But in saying these things and suggesting these theories and classifications, I would not use the terms Pessimist and Atheist as to include those who do not really belong to those schools of thought. Because some minds cannot see God as He appears to me or to you, we must not say they do not see Him at all; or that they deny God. Or, because some cannot accept of a personality in the sense we may accept it, we must not say they deny it. It is not easy for any one, perhaps, to mentally grasp the idea of God,—to mentally conclude God in reason; or to understand Him in thought; or give form to the conception of an infinit Being or personality; for our conceptions are necessarily finite. Indeed, it is not easy to explain our own thoughts of God to others; or to know whether we really agree or differ, because we are all talking about that of which we confessedly know so little. The heart may, however, and does perceive God; does know Him as a presence, as a love, as a life within; the heart does hallow His name, and worship Him as Father. And all who have this reverence, or who in any sense walk as in this sacred presence, are in heart believers in God. And those men who see only Nature—see only the vast totality of things—may see in this Nature, or in the "nature of Nature," what is to them God, or the same as God; and may walk with a reverence profound before the "beloved Pan," whom Socrates adored; or stand with awe before the majesty of the storm, or the ocean, or the mystery of birth or death. Such may, like Harriet Martineau, find light, and peace, and hope in what would be to others but clouds and darkness. Nor should we call all Pessimists who from mental peculiarities, or from long-continued hardships, or many losses and trials, have come to look on life with discouragement, or who dwell on its dark side—who see only its night, and not its morning. These should gather up the few scattered rays that fall about them. Those who have seemingly the best for which to be thankful, and hardly dare say that they know what gratitude is, may yet have, when compared to others whose lives are more favored, a gratitude that God sees to be great, and will at last swell into a full harmony of praise in the heavenly world.

Let us now take our subject out of the field of critical thought,—a field into which I should not, perhaps, have permitted it to drift,—and seek occasion for gratitude by recalling some of the blessings of God that lie along the paths of every-day life, and that spread out in wonderful fullness as we study His gifts in Nature and Providence, and His great purposes concerning mankind. We cannot, of course, enter such a field more than suggestively.

Let us begin with the simplest ideas of relations and benefits that come to us in childhood. At first we knew only that we were, and that some one cared for us. Then we came to know that we were in a home, and that our parents loved us. Then we came to understand something more of the extent and the benefits of such a relationship; that we inherited the life and the name of father and mother. And then we came to understand something of their possessions, and of their purposes concerning us; that they owned a farm, or a business, and intended to educate us; to fit us for a part and a place in the enjoyments and work of the great world. We came to know these things only by degrees; and possibly for a long time were restive under their restraints and unwilling to submit to their authority and to do the things they required; unwilling to study or to work. But as we came to be men and women, we began to see the wisdom of their course; to see that work was not put upon us simply as a burden, nor self-denial to deprive us of any enjoyment; but that in all things they looked to our greatest good. And with this knowledge there came to us a love of parents that we had not known before; a love born of a better understanding of what they were to us, and what they did for us. We love the memories, and even the graves, of father and mother more now than we did their living presence years ago.

Now such a reference, or recalling of the past, as this may enable us to realize the broader truth that we are all the children of a Heavenly Father. We may not yet know much about that Father; may only in some vague way understand that we are in a larger home than that in which we first came to know life, and that somehow there is over us a care and about us a keeping that tires not, that sleeps not, and that is wonderfully kind. We may know very little as yet as to the extent of this larger home, and of the vast interests, and possessions, and purposes of this unseen Father. And understanding so little as yet of these things we may not know what is best for us,—what discipline or training shall best prepare us for the larger world and the larger life to which we all journey. And hence it may be that we often complain; that we rebel; that we refuse to heed the voice of God in conscience; that we would rush into near enjoyments or pleasures at the expense of greater losses and pains in the future. But in the midst of all our ignorance and waywardness our Father never leaves us nor ceases to love us. He hedges about the way of wrong-doing; He teaches and corrects us by pain, and loss, and bitter memories. He all the time speaks to our hearts,—tells us of right and wrong; tells us of His love and care; goes out to seek us when lost; and welcomes us back to His forgiving presence. He is all the time telling us to look out upon His wonderful works,—upon the earth and the heavens; telling us of the longer life beyond and the beautiful mansions on high.

Now there is a possible growth, or unfolding of knowledge and experience in religion, by which the soul may come into relations to God; relations of harmony and love similar to the changed experiences in which we came to understand better and to love more our earthly parents. As we come into this reconciled state; this better understanding of God; this larger knowledge of His love and His will concerning us, as revealed in the life of our Savior, there rises before us a scene and a prospect ineffably grand and glorious. And it is from such a mount of vision that we should to-day think of these things, and call upon ourselves to "Bless the Lord, and forget not all His benefits."

Having reached such a standpoint, the scene is too large to be sketched even in detail. We can only look, adore, and love.

And yet we may mention a few things that should enter into our conception of the "benefits"; the blessings of God.

As in childhood we first came to know ourselves and parents and home, so here in this broader vision of our riper years, we still carry along this consciousness of self; and the feeling that we are still children—children in the larger home where all the families of the earth dwell; and that we are still under the tender care and tender love of a Heavenly Father. Reflect a moment upon this thought, this sentiment, this tender impulse that leads us all to turn to God as to a father. We have passed away from our early childhood; we are men and women out in the world; we are ourselves fathers and mothers; some of us are old—our locks are whitened with the snows of time; but still we have the clinging, the trusting, the nestling impulse that leads us to seek a father's care. We look up to God, and that want of the soul, that longing for love and rest and protection, is met. Thus our race everywhere in some way turn to God as Father. Even the worst, the lowest men turns to God in the hours of danger and death with the confidence that, though all others forsake them and turn them away, He will receive them. Can we conceive or even imagine a thought, a fact, so great as this; and one that should so fill all hearts with love and praise?

And then we think along the lines where our minds once traveled when we began to learn more of our earthly parents and home; more of their possessions and their purposes concerning us. Out in the wide world, some of us orphans—no one on earth to whom we can now turn and say father, our childhood homes gone into the hands of strangers—we begin to think of the larger home where we all dwell, and of the "many mansions" in God's house, and of His purposes concerning us. And O! what wealth, what fullness, what love, what care, what purpose, what possibility, what hope is here! "The earth is the Lord's, and the fullness thereof: the world and they that dwell therein." The universe is His; and man, as His child, has a child's part in all that God has. "All things are yours; and ye are Christ's; and Christ is God's."

Let us itemize a moment. The earth, the world, with all its wealth, is ours, because God is ours. We are a part of nature; a part of the vast system of stars and suns. We are a part of the life of nature; of the universal life, of the life that lives on because God lives. All this vast array of worlds,—this whole *cosmos*, is under the reign of law,—law that holds alike the atom and the star; that shapes the tear on the cheek and binds the "Pleiades." Is it not something to be a part of such a universe? Is it not something to be conscious, thinking, rational beings with minds to learn and know these things?

But again. There is a vast moral order; a world of moral principles and forces to which we are related. The material universe is in itself a thing of wonder forever. Were we only sentient beings; did we only live and love for a day; were our lives cast upon a plain whose horizon is bounded by time; did we know nothing of right; nothing of truth, and duty, and hope; still the scene would be an amazing one. But when we touch that finer world where God is known as spirit, as principle, as love; and where He ordains and rules the moral forces, then do we come to the heart, to the soul of things, where the eternal verities abide. Look at this moral order, or rule, as sketched in this sublime Psalm in which our text is found. In this moral order there is forgiveness of sin. "Who forgiveth all thine iniquities"; the Father forgiving the penitent child. In this moral order there is healing. "Who healeth all thy diseases"; the healing of the soul as well as the body. In this moral order there is redemption. "Who redeemeth thy life from destruction"; not only the life of the body but the life of the soul. There is coronation here also. "Who crowneth thee with loving kindness and tender mercies"; the loving kindness and the tender mercy of a Father and a Savior.

Then there is in this moral order the rule of justice among men. "The Lord executeth righteousness and judgment for all that are oppressed." The establishment of justice and judgment on the earth, and in the universe, is one of the principles for which all true hearts must ever stand. No interest can ever be nearer to any heart than justice; no wrong, public or private, can exist without injustice to some one. To maintain justice we have our courts, and all the guarantees of laws and society. And it is one of the eternal principles of our Father's rule of man and nations that justice must at last be done by all. It is not too much to say that the universe is ruled for righteousness, and no wrong can go unpunished; no oppression can escape the judgment of God; and no oppressed ones but shall some time find the reward of their unjust sufferings. O! my heart thrills, and your hearts thrill, with joy to think that our Father will do all things well; that before the Judge of all the scales must hang even at last.

There is in this moral rule also, the dawning, the outreaching, of the great progressive purpose of God. "He made known His ways unto Moses; His acts unto the children of Israel." All the acts of God are measured, are along a plane of progress from incipiency on to perfection. The world came into its present perfected state only through long ages of development. The same truth runs through all the processes of nature; it is seen in the germ, the blade, the stalk, and the ripened grain. It is seen in the conception and birth and growth of man. And the same principle of progress governs the world of truth and righteousness. The Kingdom of Heaven was not projected in full form and glory upon the earth; but had its beginnings far back in the lessons learned in the childhood of the race. The law was given to Moses; and the acts of the Lord, or His dealings with mankind, were enacted in the government of the children of Israel; they passed along like a play, or an unfolding scene upon the earth, in which law, and justice, and truth were elucidated; were illustrated. And the scene increased in fullness and power till the kingdom of Heaven stood revealed in Jesus Christ; till the inner world of principles was made known; till conscience was awakened, and the heart of man made the table on which the law was written, and the throne from which God ruled the life. Again, this great moral purpose and rule of God takes in the future. Here all is mortal; all is perishing. "As for man, his days are as grass; as a flower of the field he flourisheth, for the wind passeth over it and it is gone, and the place thereof shall know it no more." That tells the story of earthly life; of earthly fame or glory; of wealth, or place, or power. "The wind passeth over it and it is gone"; gone from vision; gone from earth; and soon, alas, gone from memory; forgotten among men. But O! above this passing away, this perishing, this dying, rise the souls of men. And "the mercy of the Lord is from everlasting to everlasting upon them that fear Him: and His righteousness is unto children's children." Yea, "The Lord hath prepared His home in the Heavens, and His kingdom ruleth over all"; ruleth over life and death; over time and eternity; ruleth forever.

O, brothers, let us trust this living God; this loving Father and Savior. And let us bless His name to-day; bless His name for home and friends, and health, and plenty; bless His name for country; for liberty; for schools and churches; bless His name for the growth of good in the world; bless His name for pardon, for peace, for joy, for hope; bless His name that we are immortal; that we shall meet, and live, and love forever.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. EUGENE REVEILLAND,

of Paris, France, gave an interesting account of the evangelical work in France yesterday morning to the congregation of the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Michigan avenue and Twentieth street. The French evangelist spoke in his native tongue, but what he said was translated for the benefit of those who were not "up" in the language of the Gauls by the Rev. G. Theophilus Dodds, a born Scotsman, but for some years an evangelical co-laborer in France, who accompanies Mr. Reveilland on his journey through the United States. Mr. Reveilland is a gentleman in the middle age, of medium hight and weight, and an absence of anything in his manners or dress to indicate his clerical calling. In appearance, in earnestness, and in zeal he might not inappropriately be named the Moody of France. Perhaps the most noticeable features about him are his full, round face and his broad, high forehead, backed by a stiff growth of short, thick, black hair,—the complement of a mustache and goatee of similar hue. A prominent nose, bridged by a pair of eye-glasses, and deep, black eyes completed the picture of a face which, in an average crowd, might be picked out as that of a man in the prosperous business walks of life. In dress, he adopts the conventional black, without the strictly correct and clerical cut, however, the straight standing-collar of the wide-space-at-the-neck type, and the plain black tie. His enunciation, while clear and distinct, is fairly rapid, and enables him to cover a good deal of ground in a short space of time. His companion, the Rev. Mr. Dodds, is a tall, spare gentleman, who appeared yesterday morning in a Prince Albert coat and a white necktie, and who talks French when necessary like a native, and English like a Scotchman. In fact, had he been invisible yesterday morning the congregation might easily, and without any violent stretch of the imagination, have thought that Dr. Gibson had suddenly returned to them to occupy his old pulpit. After interpreting Mr. Reveilland's address, Mr. Dodds covered some points on which his companion had omitted to touch in the vernacular. A collection was taken at the close of the services, which will be forwarded to New York and thence to France, where it will form a part of the special American fund to be set apart for the building and maintenance of new stations or places of worship throughout the young Republic.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN PASTORSHIP.

The session of the Second Presbyterian Church will meet Wednesday evening of this week for the purpose of taking definit action in the matter of calling a pastor. It is understood that the name of the Rev. Mr. McIntosh, of Belfast, Ireland, has been prominently mentioned in this connection, and an impression prevails that he may be the one to be honored with a call.

ELSEWHERE.

DECATUR, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Nov. 20.—The four days' session of the Central Universalist Association of Illinois adjourned to-night, after the delivery of a sermon by the Rev. E. C. Headle, of Boston, Mass., who will probably be engaged to permanently occupy the Decatur pulpit. The Rev. D. P. Bunn preached a sermon last night. The following temporary officers were chosen: President, the Rev. Lindley M. Andrews, of Decatur; Vice-President, James L. Johnson, of Edgar County; Treasurer, Joseph D. Tait, of Decatur; Secretary, David L. Bunn, of Decatur. The permanent officers will be elected at the next regular meeting, to be held in June next.

COMMISSIONER G. S. RAILTON,

representative of the Salvation Army, struck Decatur Saturday afternoon, and has held what he terms three demonstrations at the Tabernacle. He teaches the plain, old-fashioned Gospel, and contends that all have sinned and will go to hell unless they repent and are converted; but that, through faith in Christ, men can not only obtain forgiveness of sins but purity of heart, and power to lay down their lives for the salvation of others. Converts are taught to give up using strong drink, tobacco, and finery, and to give themselves up to a life of self-sacrificing labor for the salvation of others. His meetings were not largely attended, and the collections were light. Railton, who wears the army uniform, will leave us to-morrow. The Rev. W. W. Harsha, D. D., of Jacksonville, preached the sermon at the Presbyterian Church in this city to-day.

ARCHBISHOP FEEHAN.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 21.—Archbishop Feehan delivered his farewell sermon here to-day, preparatory to going to Chicago about the middle of this week.

Y. M. C. A.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 21.—The fourth annual session of the Young Men's Christian Association of Missouri closed to-night with one of the largest meetings ever held in Kansas City. The Convention has been in session for four days, and, taken altogether, it has been the most successful meeting ever held here. The work is prospering all over the State, and the financial condition of the Association is most flattering.

GEORGIA'S SENATOR-ELECT.

Speech of Ex-Gov. Brown Before the Legislature—How He Reviewed His Past Political Career and Presented His Claims for Election to the United States Senate.

From the Atlanta *Constitution's* report (Nov. 16) we quote liberally as follows from the speech of ex-Gov. Joseph E. Brown before the Legislature of Georgia on the night before his election to the United States Senate, in which he is now serving by appointment from Gov. Colquitt:

"I had hoped that the differences of 1868 were buried as the differences of Whiggery and Democracy are buried. But my opponent has seen fit to go back to those days and I shall refer to them. Gen. Lawton says I recently referred to Mr. Hill as the grandest orator in the United States Senate. [Applause.] I here repeat it. [Applause.] But he says that Ben Hill exhausted his oratory in his denunciation of me. Mr. Hill is a man of strong feelings. He was confident that he was right, and I was confident that I was right. [Applause.] Mr. Hill was the first of the great men of the State who declared that he believed the amendments to the Constitution were fixed facts. [The speaker here read from Mr. Hill's addresses and letters to prove that this assertion was true.] He then drew a contrast between the liberality of Mr. Hill and the present course of Gen. Lawton, and elicited applause by the contrast. Mr. Hill was just ten years ahead of Gen. Lawton, my opponent. [Applause.] Gen. Lawton says I committed a grievous error in accepting these measures so early. He treats it as a mark of disrespect to our dead heroes to accept these measures in 1868. But in 1872 the whole Democratic party of the Union accepted them. At what period between these two dates did it become proper for us to accept these issues? He ought to have pointed out the exact time when it ceased to be a crime. I desire to read you a letter from a distinguished gentleman, which follows the same line which I adopted in 1867. Dawson Walker and I consulted the leading men at Washington then, and they advised us that the policy of reconstruction was inevitable. Gen. Lawton says I, at least, ought to have been silent. Others might have done so. But I owed all I was to the people of Georgia. Born of an humble origin, they had taken me by the hand and led me forward until they put the helm of State in my hands and gave me their confidence, which, no matter what my defamers say, I feel that I have never betrayed. [Cheers.] At this time, in all their perplexity, after a disastrous war and the loss of nearly all, the people said to me: 'Watchman, what of the night?' I would not skulk back, and from fear of losing my popularity, refuse to speak. [Applause.] Friends advised me to wait. But I said: 'No, I will tell them the truth if I sink under it.' [Renewed applause.] I advised the people to go to the polls and elect the best men we had to the Convention; that we get the best Constitution we could, and get back into Union as soon as possible. For this I was denounced all over the State."

Senator Brown then read a letter from Robert E. Lee, which outlined the same policy as he had advised. The reading of the letter was enthusiastically applauded.

"'LEXINGTON, Va., April 2, 1868.—MY DEAR MAJOR: I have read with the attention the subject demanded the article inclosed in your letter of the 23d ult. I think there can be no doubt in the minds of those who reflect that conventions must be held in the Southern States under the Sherman bill, that the people are placed in a position where no choice in the matter is left them, and that it is the duty of all who may be entitled to vote to attend the polls and endeavor to elect the best available men to represent them, and to act for the interests of their States. The division of the people into parties is greatly to be reprehended, and ought to be avoided by the willingness on the part of every one to yield to minor points in order to secure those which are essential to the general welfare. Wisdom also dictates that the decision of the conventions should be cheerfully submitted to by the citizens of each State, who should unite in carrying out its decrees in good faith and kind feeling. As I am relieved from the necessity of deciding how to act, I think it safer to leave to those who have to bear the responsibility the decision of the questions involved, without embarrassing them with the opinions of those who do not feel this responsibility. Under these circumstances, and for reasons which I am sure you will understand, I have a great reluctance to obtrude my opinions upon the public, and must therefore request that you will not publish my letter, which has been written out of my kind regard for yourself. Very truly yours,

"'R. E. LEE.'

"Gov. Brown said, although this letter contained a request that it should not be published, his friend to whom he wrote it thought that at so late a period it was not amiss to publish it, as it showed the great judgment of that great hero. [Great cheering and applause.] Gen. Lawton says Georgia refused to follow my advice and soon got out of her difficulty; that other Southern States followed my advice and suffered untold wo. The very reverse is true. I advised you to go to the polls and elect the best men we could. The others said, 'Fold your arms. Touch not, taste not, handle not the unclean thing.' South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana followed this advice, and up to 1876 these States groaned under the yoke. Thirty-odd thousand white men in Georgia took my advice, and went to the polls and elected to the Convention good men. Some of them were Judge Parrot, Dr. Miller, Col. L. N. Trammell, H. K. McKay, James D. Waddell, T. P. Saffold, Albert Foster, Madison Bell, Judge Bigby, Col. Mailer, Mr. Dews, Mr. Field of Murray, Dr. Foster of Paulding, David Irwin, A. W. Holcombe, John H. Flynn, Amos T. Ackerman, and others. These gentlemen took Gen. Lee's advice, and got the best Constitution they could. Georgia soon regained prosperity, and to-day she floats a 4 per cent bond whenever she wants to borrow money. What other Southern State can do it? Not the States which adopted my opponent's policy. He is reported to have said that foreign powers might have interfered if we had only held out. At the highest tide of our victory foreign powers refused to recognize even belligerent rights in us.

"I am arraigned as an ardent secessionist. It is my nature to be ardent. What I do, I do with my might. [Cheers.] Why arraign me as a secessionist when there were so many? [Cheers.] By the way, they are getting very scarce now, for when I said in the Senate that I was one of the Senators said: 'We are glad we have seen one secessionist.' [Laughter and cheers.] In the support of the War I did all that I could. I never threw an obstacle in the President's way, but whenever he called on me for troops I gave more than was asked for. I did more than any other Southern Governor. I called out 10,000 men and boys from 55 to 16, and, while they were in the trenches in front of Atlanta with that hero, Joseph E. Johnston, I was asked to withdraw them, and I refused to do so, and after Lee surrendered I surrendered 5,000 of them to Wilson at Macon. That's the way I hindered the Confederacy. My conduct in this matter was approved by Stephens and Toombs, and why doesn't my opponent attack them? Because neither of them are in his way in this matter. Mr. Stephens has been pressed to be a candidate. I wrote him a frank letter on the question, and he replied in a letter in which he said he had refused to be a candidate, and in no event would he antagonize me. [Cheers.] The men who bore the hardships and dangers of the camp didn't believe I was a traitor to the Confederacy, for they indorsed me for Governor over two candidates, and the soldiers swelled my majority from 1,000, or a little over, to 8,000. [Cheers.] It is said that I was a traitor to the Democracy. The first vote I ever cast was for the Democracy, and I never voted any other ticket until 1868, when the Democratic party had a platform which would have brought ruin and revolution on us. I acted then with the Republican party and voted for Gen. Grant. [Applause.] And I say it again, although my opponent hooted at the statement the other night. It is a well-known fact. If we had been wise we could have nominated Grant and elected him in 1872. But we fought him bitterly.

"In 1872 the Democrats affirmed the amendments and put up, to cap the climax, that agitator who was always against us, Horace Greeley, who never was a Democrat. I will balance Grant with him for Gen. Lawton. [Cheers.] In 1876 we nominated Samuel J. Tilden. [Cheers.] This time we went it stronger than ever, and declared that we were 'earnestly devoted' to the amendments. I told some of the delegates to the St. Louis Convention that I would go with them as I had in 1872, but I couldn't swallow their platform. They said, 'Why?' I said, 'Because I never was devoted to these amendments, though they were forced on me.' [Great cheering.] Mr. Tilden was elected President. [Cheers.] A question was raised on the count in Louisiana, Florida, and South Carolina, and if those States had adopted my policy there would not have been any Returning Boards, and we would have been at the end of a Democratic Administration instead of at the beginning of another Republican Administration. [Cheers.] Gen. Lawton arraigns me because I readily accepted the amendments. He, therefore, seems hardly to indorse them now. If this is the case, how can he do so much for you in Washington? How much good could he do with a Republican President, a Republican House, and the Senate a tie? I am in favor of burying old issues in the grave where our heroes are buried. I lost two brothers in that struggle. One fell charging a Federal battery almost in sight of where I now stand. I revere their memory, and shall teach my children to venerate their memory and the memory of all the heroes. My opponent says we want a Senator who represents the sentiments of Georgia. There is a sentiment in Georgia I do not represent. It is the sentiment of that aristocratic class which lived high and taught their children to love to rule. But I believe I represent the laboring classes of the State; I have had a hard life. I have had to work my way up, and am a little too much worn for a man under 60. I am arraigned as a secessionist. Who was the most brilliant and powerful secessionist in the South? Gen. Toombs. We got into it, but after it was over I thought we had better build up the waste places, and do the best we could. Gen. Toombs doesn't think so, and he declared the other night that these amendments were still null and void.

"If I go back to the Senate, I shall not expect to sit and fold my arms and represent the sentimentality of the State. [Cheers.] I shall try to go to work and help my people in any way that I can. I shall do all that I can to encourage our agricultural resources. I shall endeavor to aid in the development of our mineral resources. I shall endeavor to encourage manufactures, and to maintain the proper balance between manufactures and agriculture. Cotton manufacturing will be one of the grand industries of the future. We are better prepared for this work than the North. We have advantages of climate, coal as cheap, labor cheaper, and the materials at our very doors. I have the educational question very much at heart. Disguise it as you may, the New England States, with their schools and universities, have dictated laws to this continent. They have sent New England ideas all over the West, and they dominate there. Look at Prussia, that little Empire over which Napoleon rushed and almost obliterated. Hardly a generation passed before it had in turn humbled France and taken the power from its Empire. The bright-eyed boys in your mountains and wire-grass may represent you nobly before the world if you educate them. We must also educate the colored race, and they ought to be educated for the benefit of the Union and by the friends of the Union. [Applause.] I would devote the proceeds of the public lands to this purpose on a basis of illiteracy. The colored people are citizens and we must do them justice.

"Let us give them every legal right. Social rights will take care of themselves. They are the best laborers you will ever have in your cotton-fields. The speaker then showed the great good which could be done by making the rivers of Georgia navigable and improving the harbors. He showed the folly of Gen. Toombs' idea of never asking for an appropriation. This idea gave the North wealth and the South the honors before the War. Which proved the more valuable? We must adopt some new notions. The world moves and I am in favor of moving with it. [Cheers.] Gov. Brown then alluded to the charge that he gave incendiary advice to the negroes in 1868, and said that he poured oil on the troubled waters at the risk of his own life. I believe the warning I gave them saved great trouble. What interest have I in betraying Georgia? The people say I have wealth. I have never conducted an enterprise that failed,—I never paid a debt for less than 100 cents in the dollar, and I hope I never shall. [Cheers.] My father and mother, and sisters and brothers rest in her soil, and I expect soon to sleep there."

Congestion of the Lungs, Inflammation of the Throat, and Difficulty of Breathing, frequently result from a severe Cold. The remedial properties combined in Dr. Jayne's Expectorant are especially designed to break up feverish and inflammatory tendencies, remove Constriction of the Throat, and, by bringing about a free expectoration, promote natural respiration, and a speedy cure. A reputation maintained for forty years affords to all a guarantee of the practical merit of the remedy.

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IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.

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H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 641 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.

AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 182 North Halsted, corner Indiana-st.

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F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 675 Larrabee-st., corner Sophia.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 E. Division-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON CORNER ASHLAND-av. and Fourteenth-st.
Three lots on Ashland-av., near Fifteenth-st., $1,000 each.
Five lots on Thirty-eighth-st., near Ashland-av., $350 each.
Twenty lots on Thirty-fifth, Thirty-seventh, and Thirty-eighth-sts., near Halsted, $450 each. By GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD BRICK HOUSES ON Winthrop place; can be bought very cheap, $1,000 cash, balance two years.
Two good brick houses on Cicero-court, $2,000 each; easy payments. This is good rentable property, and will be considered cheap at 50 per cent advance in six months. Now is the time to buy. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL GOOD PIECES ON WEST Madison and South Halsted-sts. that we can offer for sale for a few days at non-boom prices. Better not delay if you are anxious to make big money in a short space of time. Call for list. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—STORE AND ROOMS, WITH LOT 25x125, on Wentworth-av., between Forty-second and Forty-third-sts., near car shops, good business location, $1,050, $750 cash, balance 2 years at 8 per cent. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—FINE HOUSE ON ASHLAND-AV. HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$[illegible] PER FOOT—LOTS ON MONROE-st., east of Hoyne-av., north front. Inquire at 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—50X160 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., north of Fifty-fourth-st., east front. MATSON HILL, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—50X230 FEET ON LAKE-AV., NEAR Thirty-ninth-st.; very desirable. MATSON HILL, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BROWN STONE FRONT ON SOUTH Side, in first-rate location, 3 rooms deep, $6,000. MATSON HILL, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON TERMS TO SUIT—THE ELEGANT 4-story marble front houses 213 Ashland-av. and 585 West Jackson-st. Inquire at 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—AVENUE PROPERTY SOUTH OF Thirty-ninth-st. I have the largest list, some great bargains. LINGLE, Room 4, 86 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT ENGLEWOOD UPON which houses will be built to suit the purchasers, on easy payments, in the best locality there, with lake water and connected with sewer. Railroad accommodations and educational advantages not surpassed by any place as near the city. Will go with party wishing to purchase to see the property at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block.

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AT JOHN MITCHELL'S, 196 EAST WASHINGTON-st., horses of all kinds, carriages, buggies, and harness, new and second-hand, at low prices, or will exchange. Cash advances made.

FOR SALE—I WOULD SELL MY VERY FINE trotting horse; can trot in 2:28; or would exchange him for heavy work horses, as I am not able to keep him. Inquire at 80 South Peoria-st., up-stairs.

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CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

ALL LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WHO WISH to sell cast-off clothing, carpets, and bedding can get an offer from E. HERSCHEL, 546 State-st. I will pay 25 per cent more than any other dealer in the city. Remember the number, 546 State-st.

A GOOD PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING at I. GELDER'S, 1710 State-st. (old No. 864). Orders by mail promptly attended to. Established 1861.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, dresses, carpets, etc. Ladies attended to by Mrs. J. Gelder. J. GELDER, 394 State-st.

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A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 DEARBORN-st., Chicago. Advice free. 15 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN THAT UNDERSTANDS the retail hat business; reference required. 167 South Clark-st.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PAPER-RULER; good wages and permanent employment given to a first-class workman. R. & T. A. ENNIS, St. Louis.

WANTED—BLANK-BOOK FORWARDER. Apply to R. & T. A. ENNIS, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—GOOD RELIABLE PLUMBERS AT 607 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A WOOD-TURNER; ONE WHO CAN turn anything that comes along. Will pay good wages to the right man. WILL & ROBERTS, corner Franklin and Congress-sts.

WANTED—A TINNER AND STOVE BLACKER, at once. MACLEAN & RETTERER, 38 State-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAGON-MAKER. Apply corner Nineteenth and Grove-sts. this morning. E. A. SHEDD & CO.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—1,000 LABORERS FOR THE SOUTH at $2 per day; cheap fare to the work; 200 for railroad work at $1.50; free fare; 75 choppers, &c. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-st. and 23 West Madison-st.

WANTED—ALL THE GOOD LABORERS I CAN get for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Michigan, $1.50 to $1.65 per day, free fare; 1,000 men for levee work South. Cheap tickets to all points South. J. H. SPERBECK, 21 West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—FIRST-RATE BOOK SALESMEN on a new work specially suited to Western buyers and holiday trade. One agent has taken 600 orders for it in advance of publication. Circular mailed free. Call or write. CUSHING, THOMAS & CO., publishers, 163 and 165 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

WANTED—AGENTS—ENERGETIC MEN, WITH or without experience, for a desirable winter business, guaranteed to pay $30 weekly on small capital. Send stamp for papers and investigate, or call at 27 and 29 North Clark-st. MERRILL & CO., Chicago.

WANTED—TAILORS' TRIMMINGS—SALESMAN for fine trade of Chicago and surroundings by an Eastern house; must have experience. Address B 9, Tribune.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 3139 Indiana-av.

WANTED—CAPABLE PERSON FOR GENERAL work; private family. Apply at 701 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—ONE GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRL and one chambermaid. Apply at the Clarence House, corner State and Harrison-sts.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, and boarding-houses at G. DUSKE'S office, 195 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED lady's maid; must be German; good wages. Call at 1705 Michigan-av. for three days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRESCRIPTION clerk of eleven years' city experience. Address F 56, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TRAVEL IN THE South by a Southern man. Have an extensive acquaintance and the best of references. P.-O. Box 455, Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN AS waiter in a private family or boarding house; good city references. WM. H. NEAL, 142½ Sherman-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS stenographer; 200 words per minute; good long-hand and type-writer; mercantile, legal, and literary experience. KENT, 21 Willard-place, Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman to do family sewing and light housework. Call at 3006 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL, IN A family, to do general housework; good references. Call for two days at 91 Foster-st. between Polk and Harrison.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED — WISCONSIN GIRLS, cooks, general, second, dining, and laundry work; several good girls wanted. Order by Bell telephone. City fee, $1. Bureau Registry, 275 West Monroe-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN NEED OF good Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 195 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT lady, with a girl of 8 years, as housekeeper, lady's companion, attendant to an invalid, or in any capacity where she can provide a home for herself and child. City references. Address C 24, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

West Side.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH gas, hot and cold water, closets, baths, etc. 53 South Curtis.

South Side.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, OR whole floor, at 1243 Michigan-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—COUPLE OF NICELY-HEATED first-class furnished rooms, with or without board, for gentlemen. References. 324 Indiana-st., near Rush.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Offices.

TO RENT—AT REDUCED PRICE, FINE FRONT office in Central Music-Hall Building; hot and cold water and steam heat. Apply at 38 East Madison.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN, A comfortable warm room within five minutes' walk of the Post-Office; one where no other lodgers are kept preferred. Address F 57, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—STORE, DWELLING, AND LOT—good business place, three-story house, cellar under all, ice-houses and barn, and all necessary appurtenances to properly handle 100 hogs a week. This is worthy the attention of any person seeking a profitable investment. Apply on place. M. B. C., No. 2447 State-st.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STORES, PROVISION stores, cigar stores, restaurants, fancy goods stores, manufacturing business, etc., etc.; 100 chances for persons with $100 to $5,000. Bureau of Exchange, 179 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS AND millinery business in a live city of 12,000; clean stock about $10,000, with a splendid run of custom; this is a splendid chance for the right parties; satisfactory reason for selling will be given. C 52, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A GROCERY STORE IN BEST neighborhood; clean stock and splendid fixtures. Address D 45, Tribune office.

SALOON FOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED English ale house doing a good business; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply on premises 85 West Madison-st. Mrs. JOHNSON.

WANTED—A MAN WITH $100 IN A PROFITABLE business; stock all on hand; no risks; large profits. ALBERT D. BEACHY, southwest corner State and Randolph-sts. (basement).

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ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND other good collaterals. McLANE & WITT, Room 18 Otis Block.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc., at one-half brokers' rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER—Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description, at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

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GO TO
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And see their immense stock of
PIANOS AND ORGANS,
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These instruments have been before the public for the past forty years, and during that time their action and tone has become so well known that the demand has been far ahead of the supply. We have just received a fine assortment of these fine instruments. In addition to the above we have a large stock of other makes that can be sold on installments if required. 500 organs in stock. Second-hand instruments taken in exchange.
W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams-sts.

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North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAR THE BRIDGE—First-class day board, $3 per week, $13 per month; rooms with board, $3.50 to $5 a week, $12 to $17 a month.

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CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER OF STATE AND Harrison-sts., four blocks south of the Palmer House—Board and room per day, $1.50 to $2; per week, $6 to $12. Also rooms rented without board.

CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER OF STATE AND Harrison-sts., four blocks south of the Palmer House—Board and room per day, $1.50 to $2; per week, $6 to $12. Also rooms rented without board.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE Palmer House—$1.50 per day; $6 to $8 per week; day board $4.

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, &c.; cheapest and best in city. Advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 159 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FRESH AND BOILED PIGS' FEET retail and wholesale. Peddlers wanted. 174 South Jefferson-st., basement.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ONE 12-INCH BORE ENgine and a 50-horse power boiler, complete. W. W. MARSH, Sycamore, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COBB'S DOOR SPRINGS—BEST IN THE MARket; are strong, durable, and easily applied; try one. Factory 218 Kinzie-st.

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LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Agent.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Haverly's Theatre.
Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement of Leavitt's English Opera Burlesque Company. "La Fille du Tambour Major."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of the Gosche-Hopper Company. "One Hundred Wives."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposite new Court-House. Engagement of Shannon and Edeson. "A Golden Game."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engagement of Willie Edouin's "Sparks" Company. "Dreams; or, Fun in a Photograph Gallery."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Engagement of the Pat Rooney Combination. Variety entertainment.

Fox's Theatre.
Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Variety entertainment.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1880.

A NUMBER of correspondents desire to be informed whether Garfield is "elected by the popular vote." Presidents are never elected in this country directly by the popular vote. Garfield probably has a considerable plurality of the popular vote over Hancock,—not less than 75,000,—but he has not a majority over Hancock and Weaver.

GOV. WILTZ, of Louisiana, acted with indecent haste and partisan zeal in appointing Mr. Manning, ex-Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of that State, to succeed Mr. Spofford, deceased, in the barren honor of claimant to Kellogg's seat in the United States Senate. It has been well pointed out that the Governor has power to appoint only when a vacancy exists, and the Senate has practically decided that there is no vacancy in the representation from Louisiana. The Richmond *Dispatch*, and other moderate papers in the South, utterly disapprove of Gov. Wiltz's action.

THE reformers in Georgia are respectfully invited to turn their attention to the wrongs of the convict-labor system in that State. Every respectable Georgian is ashamed of it, yet the efforts to reform it are painfully slow and ineffective. A correspondent of *Harper's Weekly*, who has been looking into the subject, reports one case of a boy 15 years of age, who has been in the mines five years, and was sentenced at the age of 10 to a term of forty years' imprisonment for burglary. The convict-labor system of Georgia is a disgrace to Southern civilization.

GOV. BOUTWELL contributes an article on "The Future of the Republican Party" to the new number of the *North American Review*. He mixes up the tariff and the Solid South rather curiously, but says truly: "Had the Democratic party been wise a plain way was open by which it could have made the tariff question a source of strength instead of an element of weakness." The "plain way" to which Gov. Boutwell refers was the conversion of the Democratic party to the policy of Protection before the Cincinnati Convention. But it will occur to revenue reformers among the Democrats that there was a still plainer way open to them after the Convention had adjourned.

MR. RITCHIE, a member of the English Parliament, has been at the head of a Commission to inquire into the injuries done British refiners and importers by the impositions of foreign bounties on sugar. Mr. Ritchie could find no better remedy for the wrongs of his countrymen than the laying of countervailing duties. He accordingly made a recommendation to that effect. But the Government had changed after the appointment of the Commission, and Mr. Ritchie got cold comfort from the Board of Trade. That depository of official wisdom has written a curt note to the Workmen's National Executive Committee for the Abolition of Foreign Sugar Bounties, closing thus: "The objections to countervailing duties are so great that the Government are not prepared to entertain their consideration." This note records the ignominious failure of the proposed English policy of retaliation. It never had much chance of success, and has been moribund for two years past; now it is dead.

THE difference between the Liberals and the extreme Bourbon reactionaries of the South was sharply defined last week in the speeches of two newly-elected United States Senators. Ex-Gov. Brown, of Georgia, was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Gen. Gordon. In a speech to the members of the Georgia Legislature, shortly before his election, he said that he would not go to the Senate to represent "the sentimentality" of the State. He did not believe in "the sentiment of that aristocratic class which lived high and taught their children to love to rule." He complimented New England and the force of Yankee ideas; and said he would favor the education of the colored race and the development of all the resources of the State on the most liberal basis. At the opposit pole in politics from him is the new Senator from Alabama,—to succeed Houston, deceased,—the Hon. James L. Pugh. In his speech of acceptance he said that he would go to the Senate as "a representative man of the Solid South"; that there "never was greater necessity for the Southern people to stand together"; that he would be "true first to his own State and section, in the belief that so he could not be false to any other State or section," and more to the same effect. Mr. Pugh proposes to "plant" himself upon the Constitution, and to "fix" his "eye on his rule of action as the Christian fixes his eye upon the Holy Cross." While he is engaged in star-gazing in this romantic fashion Gov. Brown will be getting Federal appropriations and immigrants for Georgia, and in the end will prove to be much the more satisfactory representative of the two. When two leading Southern Democrats are as far apart as Brown and Pugh, the formation of a new party in that section should not be either difficult or remote.

JUDGE LOWELL, the author of the draft of a new bankruptcy statute, to which THE TRIBUNE directed attention a few days ago, has an interesting article on the subject in the December number of the *International Review*. He says that the merchants of this country will never have so good an opportunity to obtain a satisfactory law as now, before the merits and defects of the old one are forgotten. "If they wait," the Judge pithily observes, "until the tide of unshriven ghosts of debtors has forced a passage by importunity, they must expect that the relief which is then granted will partake of the temporary and accidental, as well as sweeping and undiscriminating, character of laws passed under such pressure." In other words, the Judge believes that in business as in politics it is well to prepare for war in time of peace. Experience proves that the merchants of this country will never be content for any long period of time to do without a National bankrupt law; and the need of one is greater in proportion as the volume of business increases.

THE SPECULATIVE FEVER.

The "boom" in prices which set in a little more than a year ago is being repeated, with slight variations, and possibly will end in the same way. The confidence which was rudely shaken by severe losses in bulling all kinds of what Wemmick used to call "portable property" has revived within two or three months past, and appears now to have developed into a genuine enthusiasm (*enthusia* is Greek for "madness"). A very great number of people have money which they do not know how to employ otherwise than in speculating, and so prices have again gone up with a bound. The prices of wheat, corn, and pork have not yet been advanced so high as they were last winter, while stocks and bonds are generally stronger than then, and the surplus energy remaining has surged over into real estate, giving to that a life and strength to which it was a stranger a year or two ago. This condition of things is not confined to Chicago. It has spread more or less all over the country. Even staid Philadelphia has experienced the boom in real estate, and from the towns and villages in New England thousands of orders are sent out daily to buy wheat in Chicago or stocks in New York.

This is prosperity, in one sense of the word. It is genuine prosperity, insomuch as some of the surplus capital is being invested in buildings, in railroad extensions, and in other industries collateral with or called out by these. *This* gives employment to many thousands of workers who would otherwise be idle, wholly or in part. *That* enables the tiller of the soil to realize better prices for his product, and in turn to more freely patronize the manufacturer. There is, however, a possibility of overstrain in this direction, and great danger of excessive confidence in "values." The real danger lies in the fact that speculation, as generally understood and practiced, involves the purchase of more property than can be paid for unless the market continues to move in favor of the buyer. If our commercial customs were so regulated as that no one would be regarded as the owner of property, real or personal, unless he had at least paid for half of it, there would be much less risk of undue inflation, and loss resulting thereby, and fully as much business would be transacted as is healthy for a community. But the great majority of those who operate in produce, in stocks, and in real estate do so on a very small margin. They risk all upon the turn of the market, in the hope of speedily becoming rich. If the market goes slightly against them they are swept off their feet. They nominally lose a great deal more than they ever owned. The actual loss is borne by the men who *do* own property, and have staked it in an unequal contest. When so many of the former class are swept off their feet at once as to hamper the course of trade, there is a panic, and the natural result is hard times, such as have always followed an era of undue speculative agitation, miscalled prosperity.

There is great reason to fear that we are degenerating into another season of speculative fever, to be followed by another collapse, and all because so many people are intent upon betting their money in the hope of increasing it that way instead of by legitimate work. It is yet time to heed the Apostolic warning: they that make haste to be rich fall into temptation and a snare, and surround themselves with many sorrows. This warning should address itself with special force to the amateurs in speculation who may be induced to invest in stocks by the reports of great and rapid profits which come from Wall street. The temptation to take these risks is increased by the fact that the regular and legitimate investments for surplus moneys are peculiarly unprofitable just at this time. To pay 11 per cent premium, for instance, for the privilege of owning a bond that brings only 4 per cent interest appears to be a rather slow way to the average American for money-getting. It should occur to the fortunate possessors of a surplus, however, that the Wall street professional operators may be taking advantage of this condition of things, and that they are really unloading their accumulation of stocks at exaggerated and fictitious prices only to precipitate a collapse later on, and buy them back after fleecing the lambs. The patriarchs of old never assisted at a sacrifice of immature sheep with more relish than is taken in the same process by the patriarchs of Wall street, and the latter seem to be preparing the way for a new ceremonial of this sanguinary nature.

SIGNS OF A SOUTHERN BREAK-UP.

There are many signs since the defeat of the Democratic party not only that that organization has commenced to disintegrate, but that the Southern wing has come to the conclusion that the interests of the South are making no progress under the management of the Democratic leaders in the North; and that the only road to prosperity and political power lies in a closer affiliation with the Northern people and in a closer application to the work of developing their resources and extending their commerce and industries. This sentiment is continually cropping out in papers which but a short time ago were full of prejudice and malice toward the North, and were preaching the policy of State-sovereignty and non-intercourse. The old policy of establishing direct trade with foreign countries, of refusing any intercourse with Northern merchants, and of making Mason and Dixon's Line a sort of impassable Chinese Wall, is giving way to a recognition of the superiority of the North in population, in enterprise, in the extension of commerce, and in the development of resources, and to a realizing sense of the necessity of establishing some sort of a partnership with the North as the only hope of success. But more than all else, it recognizes this fact: that if it is to recover its former prestige it must arouse itself to the necessity of work. The Darien (Ga.) *Gazette*, commenting upon the rapid growth of the North and the former prosperous condition of the South, says: "Turn and turn about is fair play, and, no doubt, if we go to work on our generous soil, in our genial climate, and work as hard as they (the North) did, and economize as closely, in a score of years, by the mere force of labor and economy, and by an influx of population, we will be again in wealth and numbers occupying a natural attitude to assume the control of the Government we have lost." The Vicksburg *Herald*, one of the leading Democratic papers in the South, recognizes that whether the South advances or retrogrades depends very much upon her own people. It urges upon its readers that the South has been fairly treated during Mr. Hayes' Administration, and cannot complain, and wherever such has not been the case it has been due more to Democrats than to Republicans. In closing, it says:

> There seems to be nothing in the way of continued progress in the relations between the States and the Central Government, as far as we can see. It is hardly possible that Gen. Garfield, whose ability is not questioned, will make any radical changes in a policy that is proved to be successful. The great commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural interests, North and South, certainly do not expect any change, no matter what may be the pressure from mere partisans. But it is true that Mr. Garfield owes his election more to the cry of his followers "that the country is doing well and it is wisdom to let well enough alone" than to any other cause. It is, therefore, silly for the South to distress itself with idle fears. The next Administration will doubtlessly be eminently conservative, and the South will have only itself to blame if it fails to keep step with the times that are pregnant with prosperity and peace.

This is a very sensible and practical view of the situation. There is but one thing that stands in the way of Southern advancement, and that is the South herself. There has not been a time since the close of the War when the North was not ready to meet the South in a fraternal spirit and to extend a helping hand in the development of her resources and the restoration of her prosperity, and there has not been a time when the South has not refused to accept any help and emphasized the refusal by the maltreatment of Northern men living in that section, and the constant expression of malice, prejudice, and hatred to the Northern people. Northern men have been driven out. Northern laborers who were willing to settle down and go to work there have been ordered back. Northern capital has been contemptuously spurned, or if it has not been spurned the conditions surrounding its investment have been such that no sane man would think of risking a dollar there. Meanwhile, to vent its spite against the North it has sought to obstruct all legislation which was not in its favor. It has attempted to starve the Government into compliance with its demands. It has persecuted and bulldozed the negroes. It has disfranchised the Republican party by the most infamous and unblushing corruptions of the ballot ever known in our political history. It has asserted the doctrine of State-sovereignty in its most odious form, and has solidified itself against the North, not only politically but socially and commercially. If the South really sees and feels the absurdity and hopelessness of this isolated position, and realizes that in such an attitude progress is impossible, it is a very hopeful sign. The South has never had a better opportunity to free itself from the domination of its disreputable leaders, both North and South, than now, in the day of defeat and dishonor and when those leaders have forfeited the respect of all decent people without regard to party. They have only to make the advance, to guarantee the rights of all classes of their section, to drop their hostility to the North, and to convince the North that they are in earnest, to find it meeting them more than half way, and applying its energy, enterprise, labor, and capital for their best interests.

THE GERMAN NATURALIZATION COMPLICATION.

The relations between Germany and the United States affecting the rights of German-American citizens who return to their native land for pleasure or business are in a complicated condition that gives trouble to both countries, mainly for want of a definit understanding from which there can be no appeal. As these relations now stand, they give satisfaction to neither country, and they are so little understood that our State Department is overwhelmed with queries from Germans who desire to revisit their Fatherland and are not sure of the reception they will meet, or whether they will be allowed to return at all. In this dilema the State Department has done the best it can by issuing a general circular, which is forwarded to each applicant, setting forth that, in every case where the applicant has become an American citizen and visits Germany as such citizen, with the intention of returning, and where he has not been guilty of the commission of crime under the German law, or of desertion from the German army prior to his emigration to this country, this Government will protect him through its representatives, and that in all such cases such protection has proved itself to be efficacious. Still it is evident that the Government cannot protect any one from the personal detention and even molestation that may occur to him in case his status as an American citizen is questioned. The embarrassment of the situation is obvious, since the conditions under which Germans have left their native land, both with reference to military duty and to their local allegiance under the widely varying laws of the German States, are different in almost every case. This difficulty is still further hightened by peculiar cases of which our own Government cannot possibly have any knowledge at the time of the application for protection. There are cases where Germans have come to this country for the special purpose of availing themselves of the rights and privileges of American citizens without assuming any of their responsibilities, and who return to Germany to remain there and become practically citizens, using their American naturalization papers to protect them from military duty or from the performance of such local duties as may be obnoxious to them.

The worst feature of the situation, however, grows out of the absence of any treaty with the German Empire proper. The only treaties in existence are those made by Mr. Bancroft with Prussia and the other States of Germany which under the German Confederation retain their independence of the Central Government in the matter of interpreting treaties. As a matter of course these Provinces differ in their methods of construing the treaties,—some placing severer constructions upon them than others,—and thus there is a constant misunderstanding and perplexity, all of which, as it seems to us, might be remedied if our Government would obtain a treaty explicit in its terms, and from which there could be no appeal, with the German Empire itself, instead of having treaties which are open to the varying constructions of the petty German States. The *Staats-Zeitung* in its discussion of the matter looks at it from a prejudiced point of view, and goes off "half-cocked" in its decision that the Government has been derelict in protecting German citizens. In every case where a naturalized citizen, visiting Germany and intending to return here, has applied for protection, he has received it. The trouble has been, as we have already intimated, with those who have come to this country for the purpose simply of getting rid of German allegiance, have stayed here a sufficient length of time, and then returned to Germany with naturalization papers, with no intention of ever returning to America again. Frankfort and other localities in Germany swarm with these men, with American naturalization papers in their pockets, enjoying the privileges of German citizenship, but refusing to perform its duties. This is the class which makes the trouble, and it will be next to impossible to obtain from the German Government any treaty which will allow such a breach of national duty, nor should they be protected, since, as soon as these men settle down in Germany and go into active business, they cease to become American citizens, and have no right to demand its protection. Permanent domicil in a foreign land after a stay in this country only long enough to get out naturalization papers forfeits, and ought to forfeit, all rights of American citizenship. It may be a difficult matter to regulate all cases by treaty, but the difficulty will certainly be materially lessened by making, as we have intimated, a direct treaty with the German Empire itself, and that will not be difficult, as both the Emperor and Bismarck are in favor of centralization and the consolidation of power in the hands of the Empire. So far from our Government being derelict in this matter, as alleged by the *Staats-Zeitung*, it has used its protective power wherever it could, and the more definit settlement of these relations will probably occupy the attention of Gen. Garfield's Administration.

STRUGGLE OF THE RAILWAY GIANTS.

The reported combination of the Vanderbilt interests with the Boston capitalists who control the Chicago & Burlington and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroads against Jay Gould's consolidated interests, East and West, was a natural consequence of the recent alliance between the Union Pacific, Central Pacific, and Southern Pacific Companies. The union of the latter corporations shut out the Atchison & Topeka Road from a Pacific outlet for two years to come. The extension of this road will cross the Southern Pacific in Arizona within a few months, and could thus gain a direct connection with the Pacific Coast through Southern California. But the Southern Pacific was built by the owners of the Central Pacific, and the identification of interest with the Union Pacific will prompt the management of the Central Pacific to refuse to the Atchison & Topeka any terms of connection which will enable the latter to compete for the business at Chicago or the Eastern points. Vanderbilt's purpose in forming an alliance with the Boston *entre-preneurs* of the Santa Fé Pacific extension is to protect his Eastern interests from the new competition offered by the extension of Jay Gould's Wabash system.

As the case stands to-day, Jay Gould seems to have the advantage in this great struggle for the supremacy, but the fight has only just begun. The Boston capitalists who are pressing forward the Atchison & Topeka Railroad towards the Pacific, both by way of the Territories and by way of Mexico, have shown during the past two years an amount of energy and confidence that guarantee ultimate realization of their projects, and the addition of the Vanderbilt prestige and capital may serve to hasten the accomplishment of those projects. The work at both ends (for they are also building the Atlantic & Pacific from the Pacific eastward) will probably be pushed forward from now on at a more rapid rate than was originally designed, and the present Pacific monopoly enjoyed by the combined Gould and Huntington interests may be of shorter duration than if they had made common cause against all new Pacific ventures.

It is not likely that for the present the public will enjoy any apparent advantage from this war between the railroad magnates. The Eastern trunk pool will be able for some time to maintain their high rates, and no combination is possible that will be able to compete for transcontinental business until there shall be some other outlet to the Pacific Coast besides that under the control of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads. In the meantime, however, the new spirit of rivalry will promote the more rapid completion of the enterprises already laid out for reaching the Pacific, and the manufacturers and the laborers will enjoy the benefit of the added energy. The shippers themselves may possibly secure some advantage from the new struggle, even before the competing lines shall have been finished, if the Gould-Huntington combination shall have wisdom enough to popularize their lines by making fair and reasonable rates before they shall be compelled to do so by actual competition. It would be very unlike the average railroad management to take this business-like view of the case, however; and the new tendency to railroad combination should impress Congress with the necessity for National regulation of the railway corporations in the interest of the people. It is not intended that such regulation shall prohibit all combination, but that it shall prevent combination from ignoring or overriding the rights of the public.

THE remarkable behavior of the Czar's flat-bottomed iron-clad war-yacht Livadia in a gale is attracting the attention of all seagoing men in Europe. Says the *Spectator*:

> Sir E. J. Reed, who went out in the Czar's new ship, the Livadia, to Ferrol sends to last Saturday's *Times*—dating his letter Oct. 25—a very interesting report of that extraordinary ship's performances during the voyage. The Livadia is 235 feet long and 153 broad, so that she has really a breadth very greatly exceeding half her length,—in fact, her length is little more than a breadth and a half. In spite of this enormous proportional breadth, she can steam sixteen knots [eighteen miles] in the hour; and as she floats very high, drawing only *seven feet of water*, and consequently is an exceedingly light ship, the experts were prepared to find that she would suffer exceptionally from collision with high seas. This, however, was not the case. In the Bay of Biscay, the Livadia encountered a full Biscayan gale, but the angle of her roll was never above 4 deg., nor the angle of her pitch above 5 deg., and Sir E. Reed says that her behavior was far superior in every way to that of vessels of ordinary construction. The dinner-table was served just as if the ship were at anchor in port at the full hight of the gale; the broad, covered gallery, which extends all round the open deck, was never reached by the sea, and hardly by the spray, except at the hight of the storm. One of the small compartments in front was stove in and filled with water; but Sir E. Reed believes, from examination, that this was due to some collision with a piece of wreck, and not to any sea at all. The severe blows of the sea on the flat bottom appeared to have had no effect whatever.

SAYS Gath in one of his New York letters:

> Oswald Ottendorfer, the German editor, testified that when he was an Alderman of New York he got a salary of $6,000 a year, which was so outrageous that he refused to take it, and he said that $1,000 was ample salary in such a place; that the $6,000 did not at all improve the class of men who held the office. Ottendorfer thought that the only way to remove the city departments from party politics was to separate the local from the State elections. "There ought to be," he said, "a spring election law, so as to allow the citizens to vote on purely local questions only at that time."

THE census of Vermont is complete, and the returns are published in two bulletins. The total population of the State is 332,286,—a number which is less by 2,169 than was reported some months ago when the returns were made up in Vermont. This is a sad loss, taking away more than one-half of the supposed increase in ten years. It now appears that the gain from census to census was only 1,735, which makes a rate hardly large enough to be measured,—just exceeding ½ of 1 per cent. The number of males has increased more than twice as much as the number of females; but the sexes are very evenly divided, as there are 991 females to every 1,000 males. The native population has increased, and the foreign-born residents have decreased. The increase of natives is almost exactly 8,000, while the foreign population is less by more than 6,000. There are now less than 41,000 foreigners in Vermont, or only a little more than 12 per cent. The scarcity of colored people is another feature. They number but 1,043, of whom eleven only are Indians and half-breeds.

D. WYATT AIKEN, one of the ablest and most respected members of the House from South Carolina, gives the Northern Democracy this fearful scorching in a letter to the Greenville (S. C.) *News*:

> I know more about the rank and file of the Northern Democracy than all the editors in South Carolina, and never had any faith in them. They are a party with a name, but without a principle. We Southerners, Democratic to the core upon principle, have pinned our faith to that name or mere shadow, and of course have lost by it. I have long contended that the South should become more nationalized, and lay less stress upon "the principles for which Lee and Jackson fought." Suppose you and I believe in State-rights, Secession, strict construction, "blood and thunder," and all else upon which we attempted to found a Southern Confederacy, what sense is there in "kicking against the pricks"?

JAMES L. PUGH, who has been nominated by the Democratic caucus in the Alabama Legislature to succeed Houston, deceased, in the United States Senate, is a roaring, cantankerous Bourbon of the Toombs stripe. He was elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress as a Democrat, serving from Dec. 5, 1859, to Jan. 21, 1861, when he retired from the House, his State having seceded from the Union. He was a member of the House in the First and Second Confederate Congresses, serving from Feb. 22, 1862, until the surrender. It's surprising that he was content to fill a civil office during the War, for when he was in the Federal Congress he pretended always to be thirsting for "goah," and to be grieved because he couldn't get enough of it. He was a fire-eater of the most approved pattern—in his speeches.

"PHOCION" HOWARD, in a letter to the editor of the Danville *News*, says that he voted the Democratic ticket at the late election, but prefaced it with the announcement that it was the last Democratic ballot he should ever cast. He continued:

> I shall not join the Republican party for two reasons: In the first place, and from the late returns, the party does not need me; and, in the second place, thirty years a State-rights Bourbon unfits me to become a Republican. If anybody has a curiosity to know what my present views are, I will say, in the language of Thomas Hoyne and Melville W. Fuller, of Chicago, too much Solid South has been the Democratic party's ending.

THE New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* hears indirectly that Gov. Cornell, in his next annual message, will earnestly second the proposition that ex-Presidents should have seats as Senators at large in the United States Senate. Senator Conkling is understood to be unqualifiedly committed to it, and the Governor's views on the subject will doubtless emphasize those of the Senator. The question is coming to be a favorit topic at the clubs, where political public opinion is formed; but there is a very marked division of sentiment on the point whether we should take care of our ex-Presidents by making them Senators, or by placing at their disposal an annual income.

VICTOR HUGO, in reply to an invitation to the ceremony at Milan, wrote: "I cannot at present leave Paris, but I shall be morally at Milan, and my mind unites with yours. We are all—France, Italy, Spain—one family; the children of these noble countries are brethren; they have the same mother,—the ancient Roman Republic." The *Republique Francaise* gives great prominence to an announcement that its editor, M. Gustave Isambert, who went to the ceremony, had the honor of being received by Garibaldi, who sent his hearty greeting to "the French patriot, Léon Gambetta, the eminent representative of a friendly democracy."

"GATH" reports an interesting conversation with a son of Alexander Hamilton:

> The City of New York having taken no action to monumentalize Alexander Hamilton, his living son, John C. Hamilton, who is 90 years old, has paid for a heroic statue of Hamilton, which is to be placed in the Central Park in a few weeks. John C. Hamilton told me not long ago that he distinctly remembered his father, the night before he was killed by Burr in the duel, coming to his bedside, and, taking Johnnie's hands within his palms, repeating the Lord's Prayer over with him. John C. Hamilton was one of the influences that elected Andrew Jackson and broke up the old Republican party of Monroe and Crawford. His daughter married Gen. Halleck, Grant's predecessor, and he recently gave Grant a dinner in Hamilton's 90th year.

THE South Carolina Legislature is divided politically as follows: Senate—Democrats 32, Republicans 2. House—Democrats 120, Republicans 4. Total—Democrats 152, Republicans 6. This is tolerably "solid" for a State where the Republicans have at least 25,000 majority on "a full vote, free ballot, and fair count." The new Texas Legislature has two Republicans and twenty-nine Democrats in the Senate, and five Republicans, seventy Democrats, and four Greenbackers in the House.

FRANK HISCOCK, the well-known member of Congress from New York, believes the Morey letter changed many votes in that State. He told Townsend that he thought as many as 20,000 votes might have been turned from the Republican to the Democratic candidate by this cause alone. In his district, he is convinced, it made a difference of 500 votes. Tom Platt thinks Hiscock overestimates the effect of the letter, but believes it made a difference of perhaps 5,000 votes in the whole State.

A CORRESPONDENT says:

> Beaconsfield's novel, "Endymion," will disappoint those who expected to find in it a brilliant description of men and manners under the Beaconsfield Administration. The hero, *Endymion*, is said to bear a striking resemblance to *Vivian Grey*; he moves, like *Vivian*, in the society of sovereigns and statesmen. Among other personages introduced in the novel are the late Emperor of the French, and a German statesman who, but for the fact that the story concludes twenty years before Sedan, might have been taken for Bismarck.

GOV. WILTZ, of Louisiana, in his Thanksgiving proclamation, calls upon the people to give thanks for, among other things, "the comforts with which He has surrounded us, for the deliverance from evil which He has vouchsafed to us, for the civilization and liberties which He has suffered our fathers to bequeath to us." The "us" presumably does not include the negroes of Louisiana, who have had their liberties taken away from them.

THE Republicans of Maine carried all of the five Congressional districts in their State at the Presidential election,—four of them by majorities of 531, 1,915, 731, and 1,178, respectively, and the fifth by a plurality which lacked only 292 of a majority.

GOV. LONG, of Massachusetts, has positively declined to be a candidate for the United States Senate against Henry L. Dawes. His name was used by the Young Republicans, but, it now appears, without his consent.

IN the City of Dublin there are 24,000 families, averaging five members, who are each living in a single room. The death rate of the city is 40 per 1,000, which is equal to 60 per 1,000 in the tenement-house districts.

AN absurd report is circulating in New York City, to the effect that Gen. Grant is to be elected United States Senator to succeed Kernan.

PERSONALS.

Ohio editors are very ingenious persons. One of them recently wrote an editorial on "Art in Cleveland."

Alice Oates has disbanded her opera company. Her last husband was disbanded and sent home some weeks ago.

Mr. Henry Clay Dean has been interviewed concerning the recent election. The reporter who dug down to the Dean deserves great credit.

"Empty Is the Cradle, Baby's Gone," is the title of the latest serio-idiotic song. It will probably be followed by "Empty Is the Bottle, Papa's Full."

All unprejudiced persons will join in subscribing to the fund to be used in buying a cake for Mlle. Litta, as a slight token of the public's appreciation of her genius in getting herself advertised as lost in the wilds of Texas just before commencing an engagement in Chicago. We admire true merit, and the getting-yourself-lost dodge so far lays over having a sealskin sacque stolen that all actresses will at once see the necessity of adopting it hereafter when free advertising is necessary.

We are happy to be able to state that the presentation of the Greek play, "Œdipus Tyrannus," by Harvard College students, will not take place until next May.

One of the saddest features of the late election is the fact that the Boston papers considered it necessary to state just how each member of the Adams family voted.

Now that the small boys are going to school again, and there is nothing left to chase them but the New York Fox-Hunters' Club, the foxes on Long Island will have a soft time during the winter months.

It looks as though that scientific gent who predicted all sorts of trouble because the planets were to be in perihelion this year knew what he was talking about. A new volume of poems by Longfellow is announced.

Mr. O. K. Haven has a poem in *Harper's Monthly* for November which states that "the broken bars across the footpath lie," from which we infer that the bartenders Down-East have been playing the old game.

Somebody has been figuring up what the thirty-eight American race-horses in England won last summer, and we are gratified to learn that the entire lot captured enough to send four sick ones home. American actors and race-horses in England are alike. They do very well until they get going.

Mary A. Townsend remarks in *Scribner* that—

> I feel a poem in my heart to-night,
> A still thing, growing;
> As if the darkness to the outer light
> A song were owing:
> A something vague, and sweet, and sad;
> Fair, fragile, slender;
> Not tearful, yet not daring to be glad,
> And oh! so tender.

Keep it there, Mary. Nothing so enhances the value of a poem as keeping it in your heart. If it can be kept there for good, a great object is attained.

Sarah Bernhardt is now able to converse in French with several New York citizens, who say to her, in the Ollendorf method, "How is the good health of our sister?" She replies, "How are the bright trade-dollars of the Secretary and the verdant greenbacks of the grandmothers?" A citizen, after glancing at his Ollendorf behind the curtain, says, "You have not seen the Island of Coney, not the beach of our chowdered Manhattan, nor the foam on the beach called our Brighton?" Then she says (looking at Ollendorf's code of signals), "But I've heard of the foam on the lager and the flavor of mollusks and biscuits."—*Whitelaw Reid.*

The two sons of the Prince of Wales—Prince George and Prince Victor—have made a highly creditable examination, and returned to their mother laden with prizes. They are immensely popular with the people of Dartmouth, where the Bullania lies. The two boys, on joining, were at once christened "Herring" and "Sprat," and by these sobriquets are known to this day. The Princes respond to their curious appellations with jaunty frankness and sailor-like good humor. Among their special fancies is a craving on the part of Prince Victor for lump-sugar, and on that of Prince George for nutmegs. The Kings of England have all had such fancies. The passion of George III. for apple-dumping was equaled only by his curiosity as to how the apple got into it.

CURRENT NOTES.

Cabanel, who has just finished a painting of Queen Vashti, which is to be sent to Shaw's, in New York, was one day complimented on his work, by a visitor who took occasion to depreciate Duran's portraits of ladies; "for," said he, "if a Queen or a Princess were to sit for him, under his brush they would prove cocottes." "Sometimes there is not so very much difference," answered Cabanel, innocently.

Rowell's recently published *American Newspaper Directory* would lead one to suppose that pretty nearly every trade, as well as some diseases, must have an "organ." For instance, there are the *Barbers' National Journal*, the *Tailors' Review*, the *Lakeside Watch*, the *Ice and Fish News*, the *Tobacco Leaf*, the *Grain Gleaner*, and here in Chicago is the *National Laundry Journal*. The most suggestive titles, however, are the *Journal of Inebriety* and the *American Cancer Journal*.

Eugene L. Didier falls upon the editor of Mr. Publisher Widdleton's latest issue of Poe's works, as follows: "Mr. Stoddard has surpassed the other biographers of Poe in one particular at least—he has *invented a birthday* for him. He says: 'As it might have been on the 19th of February, I have fixed upon that day as his birthday.' Certainly an original reason for deciding a man's birthday—because it might have been. It *might have* been also on the 19th of May or June. The doctors will have to decide whether Mrs. Poe could have played on the stage on the 24th of February after the birth of her son on the 19th. Mrs. Clem told me that he was born on the *19th of January, 1809*."

Miss E. A. Starr, of this city, whose "Patron Saints" appeared in 1871, has now ready for publication a second series of lives of the Saints, for the illustration of which she has with her own hand prepared twelve etchings which deserve to rank with the best—if, indeed, they are not themselves the very best—that have been produced in this country. They are copied from paintings, mostly old and well known, illustrative of scenes in the lives of the personages treated of in the text, and in addition to their great technical excellence they have that indefinable charm which, in original work, reveals the tender and devotional feeling and treatment of the artist.

The publication of Mrs. Swisshelm's "Half a Century" brings to the surface her sharp, short, and decisive tilt with George D. Prentice, which those who ever knew anything about it have very likely forgotten. She had just established her anti-slavery *Saturday Evening Visitor*, in Pittsburg, when Prentice gave her a left-handed editorial welcome in his Louisville *Journal*, wherein, among other remarks not complimentary, he called her "a man all but the pantaloons." To this she replied in rhyme:

> Perhaps you have been busy
> Horsewhipping Sal or Lizzie,
> Stealing some poor man's baby,
> Selling its mother, maybe.
> You say—and you are witty—
> That I—and 'tis a pity—
> Of manhood lack but dress—
> But you lack manliness,
> A body clean and new,
> A soul within it, too.
> Nature must change her plan
> Ere you can be a man.

This retort raised a general shout of "Brother George, beware of Sister Jane"; and he did.

It seems that Mr. Salmi P. Morse, who has thrown together the literary *salmis* which he calls a Passion-Play, and which is so overpowering that it prevents Jimmy O'Neil from smoking his dhudeen in the dressing room, has been interviewed. He says this is his "crowning work," which is very likely; but he adds: "I spent five years and a half in Jerusalem studying the Passion-Plays as presented by the monks. I studied the Oberammergau play." Inasmuch as nothing of the Oberammergau play has ever been published, except the words of the songs of the chorus, while the body of the play has been jealously guarded in manuscript, and no one is allowed to take notes during a performance, it is not easy to see just how Mr. Morse has been enabled to "study" the play, in any ordinary sense of the word; and if he will state in what part of Jerusalem the monks may be found performing the Passion-Plays, he will be making a considerable addition to the sum of human knowledge.

Mr. A. Bronson Alcott, in one of the Hillside Chapel conversations about Hawthorne last summer, mentioned the fact that, although they had lived neighbors at Concord for so many years, Mr. Hawthorne never entered the Alcott mansion but twice, and Mr. Alcott represented him as on one of these occasions making ludicrous haste to depart on the pretense that the stove was too hot for his comfort, and on the other as rushing out with similar speed because the clock ticked too loud to suit him. Mr. Julian Hawthorne, now in London, resented the intimation that his father ever left a neighbor's house with rude steps, as the following extract from a letter published in the London *Academy* of Nov. 6 unmistakably shows: "Nathaniel Hawthorne had a hearty aversion to bores; but—as those who knew him need scarcely be told—no one was ever able to make him forget his habitual courtesy; on the contrary, he treated such persons with even more than ordinary consideration. It is true that the presence of Mr. Bronson Alcott was attended with especial drawbacks for him, and that he never sought opportunity of converse with that gentleman; but on the frequent occasions of Mr. Alcott's visits to his own house he invariably met him with a composure and an affability which, under the circumstances, were little less than heroic. And when in the course of human events it became necessary for him to accept of one of Mr. Alcott's invitations, he bore himself with an outward equanimity and geniality that nothing could disconcert. Of such childish and petulant behavior as is attributed to him in the quoted anecdotes, he was incapable. I have never known a man less open to the charge of neglecting the minor social amenities. The only defense which he allowed himself against the attack of undesirable persons was to keep out of their way."

PUBLIC OPINION.

Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion* (Dem.): Mr. Hewitt is himself something of a fraud. In the late canvass his principal argument was that the Cincinnati platform didn't mean that the Democratic party is for a "revenue tariff only," though it said so.

Richmond *State* (Dem.): The South is a rock that cannot be broken by a single stroke of the Radical sledge-hammer, but will stand many a stout blow—though it may be gradually worn away by acts of kindness, as rain-drops in time wear away the solidest blocks of granit.

Richmond (Ind.) *Palladium*: The new Court-House at Chicago, now nearing completion, will cost over $3,000,000; but it is a grand structure, is the admiration of everybody who looks upon its magnificent proportions, and is the pride and glory of the Metropolis of the West.

Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.): We don't take much stock in Mr. Hewitt, but have never thought him to be worse than a weak and flighty person thrown somewhat out of his depth. It is his characteristic to go off half cocked. Mr. Hewitt has the melancholy satisfaction of reading his obituary before death.

Meridian (Miss.) *Mercury* (Fire-eater): There is not a Southern gentleman but must needs regret to-day that he is committed to the result of the Presidential election Tuesday by participating in it. The shame of it is on us because, being active parties to the contest, we are in honor bound by it. There is not a Southerner who would not love to say, "I had no part in it."

Philadelphia *Bulletin* (Rep.): The Pittsburg *Chronicle* and other ill-advised journals might as well stop running Judge Kelley for the Speakership of the next House. Judge Kelley does not want to be Speaker; he desires the Chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee, and that is the position in which the manufacturing interests of the country desire him to be put.

Indianapolis (Ind.) *Journal* (Rep.): There is little need for Mr. Voorhees to organize commissions to inquire into the cause of the exodus. There is no resisting the proof offered by the actual condition of the poor creatures now in Kansas. The civilized world has never known greater barbarism and diabolical cruelty than has been visited on these people by a race which claims the right to rule the South, and through it the country. In view of unquestioned facts, one is reminded of Jefferson's exclamation: "I tremble for my country when I think God is just, and that His justice will not sleep always."

Nashville *American* (Dem.): If it be true that the exodus has broken out again in the South we can look on with calm resignation. The South will surely suffer temporarily for any emigration of its laboring class. The ultimate result can only be good. The distribution of the negro will go far towards settling this vexed question. We do not undertake to say that the Southern people have dealt with it as theorists would have it dealt with, but they have done just what all others would have done under similar circumstances. We frankly confess that we see no way to make any change except such as comes about naturally through the ameliorating influence of time. Distribution of the negro will relieve the South of the problem, and teach the North something about its difficulties.

Memphis *Appeal* (Dem.): In looking over the expressions of the press from all parts of the country, it is surprising to see with what unanimity a large portion of them are pleading for a revision of the more scandalous and oppressive portion of the National tariff. The removal of the heavy duty on quinine was an excellent step in the right direction, and several other articles ought without delay to de treated in the same manner. Every farmer that makes a pound of butter, or cures a pound of bacon, is shamefully robbed by being made to pay a tremendous duty on imported salt for the benefit of certain monopolizers at Syracuse, in New York. Every one who buys butter or bacon is victimized in the same degree. The tax on paper material is another shamefully injurious imposition. Down with taxes that oppress the poor and favor ignorance! Down with monopolies and injustice!

Cincinnati *Commercial* (Rep.): We strenuously advocated the restoration of the silver dollar to the coinage, but we do not think the coinage should be compulsory beyond the utilization in the regular dollar of all the silver owned by the Government, with the exception of the necessary supply of subsidiary coin. At any rate, we would stop the compulsory coinage when the sum reaches $100,000,000, for we would not take upon this country the whole burden of what we believe to be the essential restoration of silver to its place as one of the two immemorial money metals. In other words, we would recognize the propriety, under the circumstances of this country and the world, of the limitation of the coinage of silver, until an international agreement can be reached; and we would not ourselves urge a conference. Other nations should take the initiative.

Knoxville (Tenn.) *Chronicle* (Rep.): We have long believed, and have so expressed ourselves on many occasions, that the brains and the patriotism of the Democratic party predominated in the South. We have more confidence in Isham G. Harris, Zeb Vance, Senator Morgan, Senator Bailey, and the leading Democrats in the two Houses of Congress from the South, than we do in Barnum, Voorhees, Wallace, Wood, Cox, Randall, Tilden, and the leaders of the Democracy generally. Circumstances growing out of the War have kept the Southern Democrats in a subordinate position in National Democratic Conventions, and Northern Democrats have availed themselves of the situation to gratify their venal propensities. If we are to have revolution it will be inaugurated by the Northern Democracy.

Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.): The first thing THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE knows it won't know nothin'. It has the effrontery to fling at us the old couplet:

> When the devil was sick, the devil a monk would be;
> The devil got well, the devil a monk was he.

In each of these lines, as applied to us, there are two shirt-tail prevarications. In the first place, we are not the devil. In the second place, we have not been sick. THEREFORE, not being the devil, it follows by a parity of reasoning, which no sane man will have the hardihood to dispute, that we could not desire, and as a matter of historic fact we may say that we have not desired, to be a monk. And, not having been sick, it may be assumed as still standing to reason that we are not in a condition to get well. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE should be more circumspect in its quotations.

Council Bluffs *Nonpareil* (Rep.): The Des Moines *Register* is quite sure that the scheme of putting Senator Allison forward as a member of the new Cabinet, and as Secretary of the Treasury, will not commend itself to the Senator himself. It is also fully persuaded that Senator Allison is well contented to occupy the honorable position that he does in the Senate as a Senator from this prosperous Commonwealth, and our people do not desire any change that would take from them his services in that body. "He is a frank man," it says, "and if he wanted the support of Iowa for the position named he would soon designate his desire and receive the support of all. But legislative life suits him, and those who are honoring him with warm personal mention in connection with the matter here broached will be found without a candidate." This is quite likely, but the fact remains that Senator Allison is admirably qualified for a Cabinet position, and eminently deserving of the distinction which such an appointment would confer. Only the unwillingness of the people of the State to spare him from the Senate will prevent them asking him to forego his personal preferences in the matter and accept support for a place in the new Cabinet.

The Washington *National Republican* urges that the silver dollar be left alone, but opposes Assistant-Secretary Upton's proposition for the withdrawal of $1 and $2 notes: "As to the withdrawal of $1 and $2 greenbacks advocated by Mr. Upton, we are utterly opposed to such a measure. There are now outstanding about $43,000,000 of these small notes. In the business centres of the country, the large cities of the East and West, they are a convenient and favorit part of the currency. To withdraw them and substitute silver dollars for them will be to render the latter unpopular in the great business communities. The small notes are just as suitable for the pocketbooks of the city shoppers as are the silver dollars for the hard hands and shot-bags of the farmer, drover, teamster, and laborer of the South and West. To make such a change will inevitably occasion dissatisfaction. We hope such is not the intention of the proposal. It it stated that the amount of standard silver dollars in the Treasury on the 1st of November was $570,216 less than the amount on the 1st of October, notwithstanding that about $2,000,000 were coined in the meantime. These figures show that silver is moving. Under such circumstances it is the part of wisdom to let it move naturally. Hitherto the Treasury Department, it seems to us, has been busily throwing up dams across the current. Now Secretary Upton seems inclined to take a broom to hurry the stream. Friends of the silver dollar currency will be well satisfied if the Department will just let it alone for the present. They indulge a faint suspicion that the hand which may be put forth ap-

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parently to help is not a friendly one. In our opinion the silver dollar is rapidly taking care of its own interests, and its circulation will not be hindered by the existence of twice forty millions of $1 and $2 notes."

Memphis *Appeal* (Dem.): No man, nor any body of men, under any pretense, have a right to throw out or set aside even one vote cast in any election. All the presumptions are in favor of the belief that the ballot that has passed into the ballot-box with the consent of the judges of election is fairly cast and ought to be counted. To consent to any other construction of the law is to consent to the destruction of our form of government, which rests upon the free-will consent of the citizen. By the figures furnished by the Vicksburg *Herald*, it appears that the negro Lynch is elected to Congress in the Mississippi Shoestring District by a majority of 127 over Chalmers. Counting the 700 majority he is reported by the *Herald* to have in Coahoma, his majority would be 827, to which there is to be added the contents of the ballot-box "shotgunned out" in Jefferson County, whatever it may be found to be. [But Chalmers has been counted in.] It is not alone the voters who have been ruthlessly disfranchised in this way that are "bulldozed," but the people of the whole South, who, did the *Appeal* and all the papers of the South not promptly protest against it, would be shamed into abject silence by proofs so overwhelming as those the Vicksburg *Herald* furnishes.

Galveston *News* (Dem.): The South can be consistent, but does it pay to be so? Is it a business-like position to take? In fact, the position is condemned alike by present expediency and by a wise solicitude for the ultimate prevalence of sound principles. Evidently a new departure is demanded by both of these considerations. But the first thing in order is to have done at once and forever with the subservient and starveling rôle which has been played by the South in the Solid South arrangement. There is a story told of a gentleman who employed a faithful dog, bearing a collar duly inscribed, to bring the marketing home every morning. For five or six mornings in succession the faithful dog, which we will suppose to have been called Solid South, was attacked and most unmercifully used up by a larger Republican dog, that also walked off with the contents of the market-basket, or the Congressional appropriations. The consequence was that the faithful dog and his master had to miss their meals when they did not have the most remote intention of doing so. The story goes that after an unusually severe tussle, with the usual loss of rations, the faithful dog made up his mind to change his campaign plan, and on the next morning, seeing the big dog coming, the prudent animal dropped the market-basket and began devouring the sausages. For once he got his share of the appropriations. There is a moral to be found in this little story that, under the circumstances, ought not to be difficult of discovery.

London *Spectator*, Nov. 6: Consols on Wednesday were above par, for the first time since 1852. The remote cause of this high price is, of course, the depression in business, and the difficulty of employing money safely in loans at call, except at very low interest; but the immediate cause is a post-office scheme for facilitating small investments. Any post-office with a savings-bank will now purchase consols for any investor in sums not under £10, and not exceeding £100, in a single year, or £300 in all. The charge will be 9d for all sums up to £25, and 6d for every £25 beyond. The office will collect the dividends without charge, crediting them in the savings-bank to the investor, or will give any holder of £50 or more a stock certificate, with coupons attached. The limitations on amounts are intended to protect brokers and bankers from competition by the State; but the effect of the scheme is that the poor can buy consols as easily as the rich, and without telling anybody. The dealers instantly discerned that this arrangement would gradually create a great demand for stock, and carried prices above par. The social effect of the measure can only be beneficial, every holder of consols being bound over pro tanto to desire the prosperity of the kingdom. Mr. Gladstone will find, however, should these investments become popular, as the French Government has found, that conversions will be, politically, very dangerous. The people will expect their 3 per cent.

Davenport (Ia.) *Gazette* (Rep.): It is stated that Chicago gentlemen of prominence are united in an effort to secure the selection of Senator W. B. Allison for a position in the Cabinet of Gen. Garfield. However true this may be, it may be regarded as absolutely certain that Mr. Allison himself has not been at all consulted in regard to such action, while it is no less beyond doubt that, if left entirely uninfluenced by friends, our Senator would much prefer to serve out his full term in the higher branch of Congress, in which his standing and influence find constantly increasing importance, rather than accept any other position whatever. Still, as a public man—and as a servant of Iowa particularly—Mr. Allison can hardly refuse to accept a Cabinet office, or forbid use of his name therefor, if, in the judgment of the leading Republicans of this State and of the Northwest, the real interests of the Republican party, and of the country at large, are likely to be therein better subserved. Certain it is, too, that by his long-continued service in the affairs of Government, first as a member of the House, and now, for nearly eight years, as a member of the Senate; by his extended knowledge of all the varied concerns of governmental affairs, and by his ripe experience in public life, Senator Allison could not be other than a very strong, useful, and acceptable member of the able Cabinet which Gen. Garfield will be sure to call to his assistance in the Executive Departments of the Government. Of course, too, while Iowa does not press any "claim" in any such direction, but is perfectly willing that the incoming President shall make his own choice, uninfluenced by pressure from any source, this State would have just pride in the appointment to the Cabinet of so worthy a citizen and so efficient and trusted a representative as Senator Allison is universally acknowledged to be.

From George Augustus Sala's letter on American cost of American apparel caused by too much tariff, which may be read by all American citizens, "without regard to race, color, or previous condition of servitude": "So far as I could obtain information from the price-tickets affixed to tasteful Paris bonnets in the shop windows, a lady's chapeau here (Baltimore), as indeed throughout the States, is an inordinately costly article. A very pretty article, with an embroidered crown and trimmings of black velvet, was priced five-and-twenty dollars, or five pounds; a tiny little baby's straw bonnet, with a plain white cap, was ticketed seven dollars, or one pound eight shillings. In Oxford street it would have been dear at half a guinea. For these astounding prices, which rule not only every department of male and female apparel, but almost every appliance of what we call civilization, Americans have to thank the tariff—that tariff which not only imposes an almost prohibitory duty on imported commodities, and thereby encourages an inconceivable amount of smuggling, venality, and corruption, but which also seems to have the effect of paralyzing native industry. We are content in England to pay a high price, say four shillings and ninepence, for a pair of the very best kid gloves; but 'Arry can purchase at hundreds of London shops a shilling's worth of 'bow-wow,' that is to say a pair of strong, serviceable, so-called dog-skin gloves, for twelvepence sterling. The Americans must pay, thanks to the tariff, $2, or 8 shillings, for a pair of kid gloves, and those not of the first quality; and I should be very much obliged if any one would tell me in what American city, and at what kind of a store, I can buy a pair of strong leather gloves simulating dog-skin for five-and-twenty-cents, or one shilling. Yet the Americans have plenty of leather, and are expert mechanics. Why should they not make their own gloves, as they are making their watches,—which are coming to be of surprising excellence,—and their own sewing-machines? You must excuse my occasional reference to the tariff. It is the bottle imp of American life, and the people have not yet learned to love it."

Louisville *Courier-Journal:* A party which commands the suffrages of half the people of the United States at its very worst; which is strong enough to carry nineteen out of the thirty-eight States of the Union; which holds a majority in the National Senate and has lost its majority in the National House of Representatives by but half a length, would be a lunatic to dream of disbanding. Dissolution under the circumstances would be wholly anomalous, and we may be sure that, whatever happens, such an act of unparalleled stupidity will be attempted seriously nowhere. The Democratic party has perpetrated many follies, but it is not so bad as that. We may reckon therefore with confidence upon the maintenance of its organization intact. Obviously, there must be and there will be some unloading; some changes in the lines of battle; some transfers of leadership; some rearrangement of forces; in a word, such reforms and such a readjustment to conditions, as a searching process of self-inspection shall show to be needful. A National campaign is a general engagement. As in war, battles seldom leave armies precisely as they were, do these party encounters produce movement, and with it new combinations. The end to be reached remains the same; but the plan of action, the route, and sometimes the methods, are adapted to the exigencies of an altered political situation. This is merely a roundabout way of saying that circumstances alter cases, which is quite as true of parties as it is of every affair in life. The history of the Democratic party these twenty years is neither very edifying nor very savory. But it is very instructive; and, whatever the lesson may be, it nowhere encourages the idea of disorganization. On the contrary, everything indicates that a party which has risen from such a hopeless state and has survived so many disasters was meant to live. The suggestion is strengthened by the natural inquiries, if the party goes to pieces what will become of the fragments; how would a new party, composed largely of these fragments, and still opposing the Republicans, be an improvement on the old one; and, why should reasonable men abandon an organization which, in spite of its mistakes and mishaps, is possessed of so much actual power?

FOREIGN.

The Death of Two Great Englishmen Reported Yesterday:

Lord Chief Justice Cockburn and Field-Marshal General Yorke.

The Arrival of Michael Davitt in Ireland Not Followed by Arrest.

Minister Forster on His Way to the Distracted Island.

The Course of the Government Largely Dependent on His Impressions.

Discouraging Observations of the "Observer," Moderate Liberal.

The Batavia, a Cunarder, Runs into the Steamer Alice—No Great Damage.

Laycock Desirous of Rowing with the Champion Hanlan.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE DEAD.

London, Nov. 21.—Sir Alexander Cockburn, Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, died suddenly last night. He had a hard case at Westminster during the day. He walked home, ate dinner, and, apparently well, retired at half-past 11, when he was seized with pain over the heart, and died almost immediately.

FIELD-MARSHAL GEN. SIR CHARLES YORKE, Constable of the Tower, died yesterday, aged 90. He served with distinction in the Peninsula and at Waterloo.

THE BATAVIA COLLIDES WITH THE ALICE.

Liverpool, Nov. 21.—The Cunard Line steamer Batavia, which arrived at Queenstown Saturday fram New York, while on way to this port came in collision with the steamer Alice, from Liverpool. The latter was cut down to the water's edge, and returned to port. The Batavia was not much injured.

MR. LAYCOCK THINKS HE CAN DEFEAT HANLAN.

London, Nov. 21.—Laycock, in his challenge to Hanlan, says he must soon return to Sidney, and therefore hopes Hanlan will afford him an opportunity of ascertaining who is the best sculler in the world. Laycock desires to row on the Thames course for the championship of the world, the Sportsmen's Challenge Cup, and £200 a side, and has posted £50 for the match. Laycock also says he has heard Ross is dissatisfied with his defeat in the international regatta, and states he will row a match with Ross on the Thames any day the present week for £100 or £200 a side.

FAILURE.

London, Nov. 21.—J. B. Turner & Co., wool manufacturers, of Huddersfield, have failed. Liabilities are estimated at £50,000.

THE IRISH.

DAVITT NOT ARRESTED.

Cork, Nov. 21.—Michael Davitt has returned from his tour in the United States. He brings the tender of the freedom made by the municipality of Chicago to Parnell.

A NOT VERY HOPEFUL LIBERAL VIEW.

London, Nov. 21.—The *Observer*, in a leading editorial, says: "As Parliament has not been summoned to meet Dec. 2 for the dispatch of business, we may assume that the Cabinet are undecided regarding the question of an early session. The policy of postponing coercion, if possible, until a modification of the present system of the Irish land-tenure can be tried as a remedy for the prevailing agitation and discontent, has outweighed, in the judgment of the Ministry, the arguments which presented themselves in behalf of immediate action. The country will not be disposed to complain of this decision. The present conjuncture is exceedingly favorable for dealing with the land question, and a conciliatory policy ought not to be marred by the precedent of a suspension of civil liberties;

BUT, WHILE ACCEPTING

the Government's decision as wise and statesmanlike, we cannot share the hope that any land-reform, however comprehensive, can possibly obviate the necessity for coercive legislation. The desires and aspirations of the Irish National party extend far beyond any alteration of land tenure. They involve demands inconsistent with the integrity of the British Empire. The fact that these demands are such as Great Britain never would consent to accept under compulsion constitutes no reason why we should not remove any real grievance of which Ireland has to complain. But, when we have done all that legislation can effect, we must assert the authority of the law and the supremacy of the Union. That such assertion can be made without more or less prolonged curtailment of the liberties of the Irish people is more than past experience allows us to expect." The *Observer* is a Moderate Liberal newspaper.

A HARD WINTER.

Dublin, Nov. 21.—Winter has set in severely. The whole country is covered with snow. Many land-meetings were held on Sunday throughout the country, but the attendance was smaller than usual on account of the frost. The parish priests took an active part in the meetings. It is reported that

BOYCOTT

intends residing at Naas, County Kildare.

FORSTER.

London, Nov. 21.—Forster, Chief Secretary, has gone to Ireland, but will return to attend the Cabinet council Thursday, and the reports he may bring will go far to decide the course of the Government.

London, Nov. 21.—A dispatch from Dublin says: "At the Land League meeting at Tipperary Sunday, Boyton, one of the indicted agitators, delivered an inflammatory speech. The hitherto quiet County Kildare is now under the dominion of the agitators."

ARRESTS.

London, Nov. 21.—Five persons have been arrested near Lough Rea, County Galway, for assisting to reinstate a family in a house from which it had been evicted. Two of the men arrested, named O'Hallaran and Pindar, are Secretaries of branches of the Land League. Another prisoner is a widow who was arrested for taking forcible possession of a house. All were remanded and bail refused.

IRISH-CANADIANS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Montreal, Nov. 21.—A meeting of the local branch of the Irish Land League was held here to-day, Mr. Carroll in the chair. It was stated by the Secretary that $250 were remitted to the parent society in Dublin. Addresses were delivered by Mr. F. C. Quinn, advocate, and others, in favor of raising money to forward the cause of the Irish farmer. Subscriptions amounting to $50 were paid in. Applications were received from various places for leave to establish branches, which was granted.

TURKEY.

COMMEROFF'S ASSASIN.

Constantinople, Nov. 21.—The statement that the Porte replied to the Powers that it had commuted the sentence of death passed on the assasin of Col. Commeroff to imprisonment for life, declaring that every sovereign has a right to extend clemency to his own subjects, is untrue. The Porte has replied to the inquiries of the Russian Drageman that the Bairam festivities had delayed the consideration of the subject. It is expected the Porte will propose the appointment of a fresh commission to investigate again the sanity of the assasin.

DERVISH PASHA

issued a proclamation to the people of Dulcigno, stating that the Sultan does not wish to coerce them, but appeals to their patriotism to consent to the cession.

ITALY.

PREPARING FOR RESUMPTION.

Special to London Times.

Rome, Nov. 4.—The *Diritto* of this evening says that Signor Magliana, Minister of Finance, has prepared for the abolition of the forced paper currency [irredeemable legal-tender notes]. To provide the sum required the State will contract a foreign loan of 644,000,000 of francs in specie, for which rentes [bonds] are to be given. Forty-four million francs of this will be required to pay a debt which the State owed to the Alta Italia Railway, and which was ceded to the Banca Nazionale in 1875 under an obligation to redeem it in specie three months anterior to the abolition of the forced [legal-tender] paper currency. The remaining 600,000,000 of francs will be employed in extinguishing that amount of the 940,000,000 of paper money in circulation [nearly $200,000,000], the remaining 340 millions of francs to be assumed by the State, which in place of the notes of the Associated Banks will issue Government notes to the same amount, payable by the Royal Treasury at sight to bearer, a system which would not be new, a Government [legal-tender] note circulation existing in Germany and Austria. The Government is to have two years' time to put the mechanism of the operation in practice; hence it can choose the occasion most opportune, whether from a political or from an economic point of view, for contracting the loan, withdrawing the notes, and reopening the metallic currency. Within the same time, also, those interests which might suffer injury by the sudden change of system will have time to provide for its coming. As regards the fear expressed by some that, notwithstanding the abolition of the forced [irredeemable legal-tender] paper currency and the 644 millions francs of specie put in circulation, Italy will not have a sufficient supply of specie to meet the requirements, the *Diritto* states that at the end of September the Government and the banks had 200 millions [$40,000,000] of specie in hand, besides which there is, first, the quantity of specie circulating in the frontier provinces; second, the quantity stored up in the southern provinces, as proved by the fact that among the gold on which import duties have to be paid from 12 to 14 millions of Bourbon and Pontifical money are found every year; third, the gold brought into the country every year by strangers; and if to these and to a fourth category which is not very clear be added, says the *Diritto*, all that is in the hands of the private bankers and money changers it will be evident that Italy possesses a sufficient metallic stock. Into the question of the means by which it is proposed to find the money to pay the interest on the rente issued without an increase of expenditure I cannot enter now, but they appear to be sufficient.

GARIBALDI.

It is stated that Garibaldi, in consequence of pressure put upon him by his friends, has resolved, if his health permits, to come to Rome in order to be present at the meeting to be held here in favor of universal suffrage. The doctors, however, who have been consulted have expressed the opinion, which will probably be little heeded, that the General has absolute need of quiet.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

At the request of citizens, the following is republished, showing the distribution of general funds for street improvements in the different election-districts for 1879-'80:

First District, $2,652; Second District, $2,062; Third District, $4,249; Fourth District, $3,325; Fifth District, $2,282; Sixth District, $632; Seventh District, $503; Eighth District, $2,683; Ninth District, $25; Tenth District, $82.

These figures are taken from the report of the Superintendent of Public Works.

Andrew Anderson, of Woodlawn, while undermining a bank of earth in the South Park, had his leg broken by the earth falling on him. He was taken yesterday to the County Hospital.

Saturday night at 10 o'clock a fatal accident happened on Stony Island avenue, at the crossing of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Dean Kelly, of the Illinois Central Railroad, who has been superintending the grading of the tracks at Kensington, and a man named Conners were driving to Chicago in a buggy. At the crossing they were struck by a train, Dean Kelly being killed and his companion badly injured. The horse was killed and the buggy broken completely up. Both men were taken to the house of Mr. Noyes, on Stony Island avenue, and the Coroner notified.

A musical entertainment will be given to-morrow evening in the Forty-first Street Presbyterian Church.

At a recent meeting of the members of the First Presbyterian Church resolutions were adopted expressing the utmost regard for the Rev. David S. Johnson, who has severed his connection with the church, and expressing the regret of the congregation at parting with one who has so endeared himself to all. The warmest wishes were expressed for his success in his new field of labor.

Dr. Johnson leaves Hyde Park to take charge of the First Presbyterian Church of Alton, Ill. A meeting of the congregation will be held this evening to take action relative to his successor in the pastorate.

SOUTH CHICAGO.

It is reported that a new lumber company will start in South Chicago next season, connected with a planing-mill company in Michigan. It will be located on the south side of the river.

C. B. Rushmore has been rewarded with the position of lightkeeper at the South Chicago lighthouse.

The people are to have a lively social season, as four new dancing-clubs have been started.

The members of the firm of Joseph H. Brown & Co. have generously erected a church building, to be used by the Methodists, and the members of the church have passed a series of congratulatory resolutions, thanking the firm for their noble and disinterested philanthropy.

The Patron Saint of Neapolitan Girls.

Neapolitan girls have a patron saint, San Raffaele, and on his feast day they repair to a little church and pray for good husbands,—good in every sense, financially and otherwise. A correspondent, who saw them at Naples on the 24th of last October in the steep and winding street leading up to the church, noticed among the fair young women some gypsies, who no doubt thought of making a trifle by fortune-telling, "for the wearisome ascent was filled with groups of girls, dressed in their best, walking four in a row, arm in arm, and laughing gayly but decorously. Generally two or three young men follow at their heels, ready to pick up and arrange a falling shawl (the invariable out-door costume of the decent lower class) or offer a compliment. The church was so crowded that it was difficult to pass the entrance. Raffaele seems to be a favorit saint with mothers as well as daughters, for there were a great many matronly, well-dressed women who could not be suspected of praying for a husband for themselves. Others, again, looked as if they had made the pilgrimage many times without success, but not without hope. Opposit the church door, which opens into a tiny piazza formed by the semi-circular wall of an opposit garden, was a decorated orchestra, where this evening the close of the feast will be celebrated with music. There the young men collect in force to watch the girls come out of church. Let us hope that some *Margaret*, more fortunate than Goethe's, will, as she descends the steps, meet with an honester *Faust*."

It Went Off.

A boy at Winamac, Ind., put a revolver into his hip-pocket before being spanked, and the old man danced about and waved the stumps of two fingers in the air and bellowed, while the boy howled for six rags to tie up the places where the bullet dug furrows in the backs of his legs.

MORTUARY.

The Remains of Gov. Williams, of Indiana, Lying in State.

Display of Flags at Half-Mast, and Other Symbols of Grief.

Telegrams from President Hayes and Govs. Cullom and Foster.

Reminiscences of the Dead Governor—His Sunday-School Class.

Funeral of the Rev. Fielding N. Ewing at Decatur, Ill.

THE GOVERNOR OF INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 21.—During the day the body of the late Gov. Williams has been lying in state in the Washington Club-Rooms on Meridian street, twenty or thirty ladies meeting early this morning and decorating the rooms very elaborately and bountifully. At the head of the casket is hung a life-size oil portrait of the deceased, heavily draped, and wherever lodgment could be found for them flowers in all designs have been placed. The casket, heavily ornamented with silver trimmings, bears a massive silver plate, with the simple inscription, "James D. Williams, Governor of Indiana; born Jan. 16, 1808; died Nov. 20, 1880."

DURING THE AFTERNOON

the rooms have been thronged with visitors. To-night the main corridor and grand stairways of the Court-House will be elaborately decorated, and to-morrow the body will lie in state at the same place where Senator Morton's did three years ago. The Light Infantry will also have charge of the remains, as on the latter occasion. The cortège will move from the club-rooms at 11 o'clock.

THE FOLLOWING PROGRAM

is to be observed in escorting the remains to and from the Court-House:

Police.
George W. Russ, Grand Marshal, and Staff.
Band.
Indianapolis Light Infantry.
German Veteran Association, and Other Military and Civic Organizations.
Hearse.
State and Federal Officers and Distinguished Citizens in Carriages.
City and County Officers and Citizens in Carriages and on Foot.

At 5 o'clock the body will be returned to the club-house, and on Tuesday morning conveyed to Vincennes by a special train which leaves here at 9 o'clock.

AT VINCENNES

it will remain in state until such time as the family shall desire its removal to Wheatland and its final resting-place. During the day flags have been displayed at half-mast on nearly all the principal buildings, and considerable funeral drapery has been exhibited on many of the principal streets. To-morrow the citizens generally will drape their buildings, especially along the line of march to and from the Court-House. The Committee on Arrangements has ordered the tolling of the Court-House bell between the hours of 11 and 12.

The following telegrams have been received by the Committee on Invitations:

FROM THE PRESIDENT.

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., Nov. 21, 1880.—*To J. E. McDonald, Benjamin Harrison, W. H. English, E. B. Martindale, and J. C. New:* I am in receipt of your invitation to attend the funeral of Gov. James D. Williams. I regret that my official duties will prevent me from taking part in the ceremonies in honor of our eminent citizen who has received such signal marks of public favor and confidence as that conferred by the people of Indiana on their late Chief Magistrate. R. B. Hayes.

GOV. CULLOM.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 21.—*To the Hon. J. E. McDonald:* I should very much like to be present to testify my respect for the memory of Gov. Williams, and my sympathy with his family and your people, but the official canvass of returns must be made to-morrow, and my presence here is required by law. If possible, I shall join you at Indianapolis Tuesday morning. S. M. Cullom, Governor of Illinois.

GOV. FOSTER.

Columbus, O., Nov. 21.—*J. E. McDonald:* Impossible. Mr. Barnes, our Secretary of State, leaves here to attend Gov. Williams' funeral to-morrow morning at 6.

Charles Foster, Governor of Ohio.

ONLY ONCE BEFORE

has a Governor of Indiana died while serving his term of office. Gov. Ashabel Willard died in 1860, shortly after the October election of that year, and when within three months of the close of his term. Lieut.-Gov. A. A. Hammond succeeded him as Governor for the unexpired term. Gov. Isaac P. Gray will be the Chief Executive of the State from Nov. 22 until Jan. 18, when he will be succeeded by the Hon. Albert G. Porter, Governor-elect. Senator Viche, of Knox County, is the President of the Senate, but does not enjoy the right of succession to the Lieutenant-Governorship.

THERE WILL BE NO LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR

for the next seven weeks. It is said, among many other incidents of his life now being related, that, for a long series of years, and up to the commencement of his Gubernatorial term, Gov. Williams filled the office of Secretary of a Sunday-school at Wheatland. Although he was not a man of much religious pretensions, he used to say that he believed

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL

was a good thing for the people of his village, and therefore he gave it his countenance and support. The Governor was not a member of any church, but his bearings were toward the Methodists. It is also said of him that he did not save his salary, as has often been charged, but that, on the contrary, he has been very liberal with his personal friends, and, aside from his public donations, has schooled nine grandchildren, seven of whom attended St. John's School in this city, and others at Pardue University, and Stillany's school at Terre Haute.

PROCLAMATION.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 21.—The Mayor of this city has issued the following proclamation:

Mayor's Office, Nov. 20.—*To the People of Indianapolis:* I would respectfully request that our citizens on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, Nov. 21, 22, and 23, drape their places of business and residences with emblems of mourning, expressive of our sorrow for the death of Gov. Williams. Citizens are requested to suspend all business between the hours of 11 a. m. and 12 m. and 5 and 6 p. m. Monday, Nov. 22.

J. Caven, Mayor.

PALL-BEARERS.

The following were chosen as pall-bearers: Ex-Gov. T. A. Hendricks, ex-Gov. Conrad Baker, the Hons. William H. English, Franklin Landers, John Caven, Gov. J. P. Gray, Judge William E. Niblack, Gen. M. D. Manson, I. D. G. Nelson, Gen. T. A. Morris, William R. McKeon, and Judge John Scott.

THE REV. FIELDING N. EWING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Decatur, Ill., Nov. 21.—The funeral of the late Rev. Fielding N. Ewing, who died in this city on the 18th inst., took place from the Presbyterian Church this afternoon. The church was filled to its utmost capacity by our people, who assembled there to pay their last tribute of respect to a highly esteemed neighbor and friend. Among those present from abroad were Senator David Davis (who while here was the guest of the Hon. S. S. Jack), the Hon. and Mrs. A. E. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Ewing, Matthew Scott, Dr. and Mrs. T. F. Worrell, all of Bloomington; Campbell Wakefield, of Heyworth, Ill.; Dr. McKinley, of Lacon, Ill.; W. E. Ewing, of Quincy; Orlando Powers and Dr. W. W. Horsha, of Jacksonville. The floral offerings were rich and beautiful. The Rev. W. H. Presly, pastor of the church, preached an impressive funeral sermon, paying a high tribute to the life and character of the deceased. The Rev. Horsha assisted in the services.

THE DECEASED

was born in North Carolina in 1811, and graduated from the Nashville University in 1838. Subsequently he graduated from the Princeton Theological Seminary, in 1843, and was licensed to preach by the New York Presbytery in 1845. In 1849 he was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Bloomington, Ill., and removed to Decatur. In 1864 he was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Theological Seminary of the Northwest, located at Chicago, and was mainly instrumental in permanently establishing that institution. The Seminary, including its property, is now valued at half a million of dollars. Deceased leaves a wife, two grown sons, and a daughter. The pall-bearers were ex-Gov. Oglesby, Senator Burrows, W. R. Scruggs, H. W. Hill, James Milliken, J. H. Lewis, T. T. Roberts, and J. R. Race.

GEN. BYRNES' BODY.

Fort Worth, Tex., Nov. 21.—The body of Gen. J. J. Byrnes, recently killed by the Indians near Fort Quitman, was brought in to-day.

AMUSEMENTS.

GERMAN DRAMA.

Collmer and Isenstein's German dramatic company brought out last evening at McVicker's Björnstjerne Björnson's drama, "Ein Fallissement" (a failure), translated from the Scandinavian by Lange. The play would have proved a complete failure had it not been for the excellent manner in which the various characters were represented last evening. It is not an inferior production by any means, but its plot is too simple and its action too slow to take well in this country. It is the simple story of the struggles of an influential merchant against adversity, but in spite of all his efforts he is forced to declare himself insolvent. Through the aid of one of his clerks, the lover of his daughter, he again succeeds in building up his business, and everybody feels happy in the end. The characters are well drawn, and give room for fine emotional acting, which opportunity was well improved by those who assumed the principal parts last evening. The principal character, that of the merchant *Tjalde*, was well performed by Mr. Moser, who appeared here for the second time this season, and proved himself to be a character-actor of no mean pretensions. Mrs. Markham as *Mrs. Tjalde* was very strong, playing her part with much feeling and tenderness. Miss Beringer as *Walburg*, and Miss Wassman as *Signe*, daughters of *Tjalde*, could hardly have been better. Both these ladies are such excellent actresses that nothing but satisfaction could result from their work. *Lawyer Berndt* was ably represented by Mr. Kolliner, and Mr. Meyer gave the brusque but honest brewing-master *Jacobson* in a manner that deserves great praise. Mr. Richard, who gave the part of *Sannas*, also deserves a good word for his fine acting.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Frank Mayo closed his engagement last night in this theatre as the *Badger* of the sensational drama, "The Streets of New York." The audience was a very large one, and the performance by Mr. Mayo was well received. The support was most unsatisfactory, with the exception of Miss Affie Weaver, Miss Louise Fuller, and Mr. S. R. Reed. As might have been expected in a production for one night at this theatre, a lofty disregard was shown to the mounting of the piece.

SHANNON & EDESON.

New York, Nov. 21.—Shannon & Edeson's Golden Game Combination has left here to fulfill an engagement at Hamlin's Grand Opera-House, in Chicago, commencing to-morrow evening.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

"One Hundred Wives," the new American melodrama, at McVicker's.

The Right-Honorable Patrick Rooney, surrounded by a galaxy of talent and beauty more or less luminous, will appear at the Olympic.

The "Nip and Tuck" and Haverly's new Mastodon troupe were in town yesterday. The former open at Defiance, O., the latter at Milwaukee, Wis., this evening.

This evening Shannon and Eddeson will begin an engagement at the Grand Opera-House in "A Golden Game," a piece that is said to have been well received in New York and elsewhere.

Mr. Mortimer, the rather clever prestidigitateur now performing at Hershey Hall, will give a special matinée to-morrow afternoon, to which all the professional people of the city are invited.

The attraction at Hooley's Theatre for the coming week will be "Dreams, or Fun in a Photograph Gallery," in which Willie Edouin and Miss Alice Atherton play parts. "Dreams" is said to be a particularly bright thing. We hope so.

In the vicinity of Haverly's for the next two weeks ulsters in large checks, blonde hair, Piccadilly crawls, Pall Mall shuffles, and fancy umbrellas will be the propah capah. The Leavitt burlesquers,—40, count 'em, 40,—all direct from the banks of the Thames, will this evening invade Haverly's stage.

The "Our Candidate" company seen during the past week at the Olympic, wound up their season last night. We understand that salaries are in arrears, and that the troupe have had hard luck lately. A levy was made on the box-office last night for $135 in favor of Harry Robinson, their late agent, for back salary.

Some of the members of "The Tile Club" say the company disbanded after the performance at Hooley's last night. Mr. Clark, the manager, says the company has not disbanded and will not disband, although he admits they have canceled all dates between here and New York in order to reach that city as rapidly as possible. When questioned as to what the company intended doing there, he replied: "To open at the Bijou Opera-House." "'Lawn Tennis' is there, is it not?" was asked. "'Lawn Tennis' is trying to get out of the engagement failure in New York." "And your piece will take the place of 'Lawn Tennis'?" "Precisely." "You don't think much of 'Lawn Tennis'?" "Worst thing written." "That seemed to be the general opinion in this city yesterday regarding your show?" "Prejudice here against it," said Mr. Clark. This is the deep-rooted conviction of every unfortunate manager who strikes the town with a bad show.

The New York *Sun* has selected the following extracts from recent dramatic criticisms in the New York *Tribune*. They may be useful to our coming spring crop of poets: "There is a stanza in 'Childe Harold'—one of the most beautiful stanzas that were ever written. It is the passage that touches on things that may awaken the slumbering sense of sorrow, and strike into sad vibration the electric chain than binds all human hearts." "Quickened by the magnetic spell, the frozen torrents of feeling flow once more; the tides of past experience surge up, bright and gleaming; the eyes fill with tears, and the whole mind is fervid with a keen and splendid perception at once of the dread reality, and the still more awful perpetuity of the drama of human life." "A perfect and holy love, we have sometimes thought, is a sadder thing to see than the profoundest grief. Misery, at its worst, is at least final, and for this there is the relief of death. But love in its sacred exaltation—the love of a father for his child—is so fair a mark for affliction that one can hardly view it without a shudder of apprehensive dread." "Behind the unconscious grace, the melodious elocution, the ductile adaptability to ever-changing moods, the soft radiance of shining eyes, the wooing sweetness of a most dulcet, persuasive voice, the enticing charm of ingenuous ways, and the flash and clangor of conflicting passions, painful in their force and keenly ardent in their expression—there is the lava-like temperament of a strange, exotic genius, sleepless, alert, vigilant, forever consuming itself, forever potent to light in human hearts the spark of aspiration that makes humanity godlike, and so redeems the commonness of the mortal world."

POSSIBLE MURDER.

A Bartender Badly Pounded in a Saloon Row.

A saloon at No. 11 Michigan avenue, owned by James Feeney, proprietor of the Hatch House, was the scene last evening at 5 o'clock of a desperate encounter, the outcome of which may possibly be another murder. Not long ago a bartender employed at the place shot a man who lodged with him in the saloon, but before dying of his wound at the County Hospital the victim said it was purely accidental, and so there was no criminal prosecution. Yesterday afternoon the regular bartender at the place wished to lay off, and Mr. Feeney sent his nephew, William Feeney, a young man of 18 years, over to the saloon to take his place. Shortly before 5 o'clock three men, named Charles Miller, James Keefe, and —— Smith, who are very well known to James Feeney, and could not have been entirely unknown to the nephew, entered the saloon and demanded five-cent liquor. Young Feeney protested that the saloon was not a five-cent house, and that liquor could not be served them for less than 10 cents per drink. They insisted that he had five-cent booze, and cited times when they had been served with it not only by the proprietor, but the regular bartender. Feeney's persistent refusal to accommodate them brought on a noisy disturbance in which the back door was forced open, several windows were broken, and glassware strewn in pieces on the floor. Feeney ordered them out, and drew a revolver, but they disarmed him, and began an assault upon him with billiard-cues. The fracas continued until James Feeney arrived and interfered. Officer Leibert reached the saloon about the same time, but at his approach the three men retreated. They returned shortly thereafter, and when Feeney pointed out Miller as one of his assailants, he made a lunge at him once again with a billiard cue. Miller resisted all the way to the station, and Keefe and he only reached the Armory about an hour after the arrest was first made. Feeney was terribly injured about the head, and was bruised and cut in the most promiscuous manner from the head to the hips. His injuries were dressed by a physician, who did not anticipate that they would prove serious.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The prospects of the gymnastic, athletic, sparring, and wrestling entertainment under the auspices of the Chicago Athenæum, to be given at the Central Music-Hall Wednesday evening, Dec. 1, as a public testimonial benefit to Prof. Charles O. Duplessis, manager of the Athenæum gymnasium, is decidedly flattering, judging from the numerous expert and well-known volunteers in every branch of physical exercise and sports. The managers wish to make this entertainment first-class in every respect, so as to please the most fastidious taste. Following are the names of the Committee of Arrangements: Carter H. Harrison, Thomas Hoyne, N. K. Fairbank, E. G. Asay, Ferd Peck, John Wilkinson.

THE RAILROADS.

MEXICAN RAILROADS.

The New York *Times* has the following editorial on Mexican railroads:

While the subject of investing in Mexican railroad schemes is attracting attention, it may be of interest to know precisely what has been already done in that field. The Mexican Government has recently been showing a disposition to deal liberally with foreign, especially American, capitalists, with a view to securing the obvious benefits of the development of a railroad system, and several parties have obtained concessions. Last summer the Mexican Congress conferred upon President Diaz authority to grant such concessions as he might deem most advantageous to the country. It seems to be a disputed point whether these have to receive a final confirmation by Congress, but it is understood that operations are going forward under some of them.

The only important railroad line now in operation in Mexico is that from Vera Cruz to the capital city, 293 miles, which was built and is controlled by English capitalists. The Company was incorporated in 1864, and the line opened in 1873. The capital stock consists of $11,260,150 in ordinary shares, $12,770,500 in first preference shares, $5,059,800 in second preference shares, and $10,600,000 of 6 per cent perpetual mortgage debenture stock. The Government subscribed to $3,889,674 of the ordinary shares, raising the funds chiefly by an appropriation of 15 per cent of the custom-house receipts during a series of years. It also granted a direct subsidy of $14,000,000, payable in twenty-five annual installments, from 7½ per cent of the import duties from the custom-houses at Vera Cruz, Tampico, Matamoras, Mazatlan, and Manzanillo. The road was a costly one to build, and as yet pays dividends only on the mortgage stock and the first preference shares.

Of recent projects, perhaps the most important is the Mexican Central, whose line is to extend from the City of Mexico to El Paso, 1,600 miles away on the northern frontier, where it is to meet and connect with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, which is reaching out for that point, and is already within 100 miles of it. The Company is organized under the laws of Massachusetts, and mainly composed of Boston capitalists who are largely interested in the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Road. The original contract was for a line from Mexico to Leon, 262 miles, and the Company was to receive a subsidy of $15,000 per mile, to be exempted from payment of taxes for a term of years, and from payment of duties on materials used in construction. Work on this section has been vigorously prosecuted for some time, and 25 per cent of the $5,400,000 capital subscribed has been called in. The grant for the extension to El Paso has been made under the new law, and the subsidy applies to that also, payable, as usual, out of a stated percentage of custom-house receipts. It is expected that when the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé reaches the border work will be prosecuted in Mexico from the north as well as from the south. The Mexican Central endeavored also to obtain a concession for branches to Laredo on the east, and to some port on the Pacific coast to the west, and it has been stated that the latter was granted and the former refused.

The Sonora Railway, from Guaymas, on the Gulf of California, to the Arizona frontier, whence it is also to form a connection with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, is in the hands of another Boston company, and is virtually controlled by the same interest as the Mexican Central. It is expected to be in operation from Guaymas to Hermosillo early next year, the distance being 86 miles. The rest of the line will probably be pushed as speedily as practicable. The Sonora receives a subsidy of $11,200 per mile for construction. The Southern Pacific, controlled by heavy California capitalists, is extending its line to El Paso, and had a scheme for a connection with the City of Mexico, with branches east to Laredo and west to San Blas. It was thrown out of this by the grant to the Mexican Central, but is understood to have obtained the concession for the line to Laredo, from what point is not stated. It is evident that El Paso is destined to be an important railroad centre, at which the earliest Mexican lines of transportation are to connect with the American system, not only to the north and east, but to the southeast toward the Gulf, and to the northwest toward the Pacific as well. Laredo promises to be another important point of connection, and there have been some signs of competition for the privilege of constructing a line thence to the Capital of Mexico. Should it be built, it is probable that speedy connection would be made with the Iron Mountain or the Missouri, Kansas & Texas. There were rumors some months ago of a syndicate to be formed in this city to work in conjunction with the Southern Pacific for the development of an international scheme of which it was supposed that Laredo would be the centre, but nothing has been heard of it of late. What, if anything, will be done as the result of Señor Romero's efforts to interest our capitalists remains to be seen; but it is already evident that a beginning has been made in the development of Mexican railroads and their connection across the border with the great system of the United States. Thus far Mexican subsidies have played an important part in these projects, but they have probably reached their limit. If so, how far a combination relying only on its own capital would be able to compete with the subsidized companies is a question.

THE TRAVELING MAGNATES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 21.—Thomas Allen, President of the Iron Mountain Railroad, has got home again. Mr. Allen, with other prominent railway men, left St. Louis a week ago last Thursday, on a special train, consisting of his own and several Pennsylvania cars, occupied by Col. Thomas A. Scott and the Board of Directors of the Texas Pacific Railroad. On arriving at Texarkana, there was added to the train a special car of the Erie Railroad, containing Messrs. Dows, Dodge, and other Eastern capitalists. Leaving Texarkana the entire party proceeded to Sherman, over the Transcontinental Railroad, thence via the Texas Central Railroad to Dallas, where they remained over night. Leaving early next morning, they proceeded to the end of the Texas & Pacific track, 190 miles west of Dallas, where they found track-laying progressing at the rate of a mile a day. Alighting from the cars, the whole party walked to the end of the track where the rails were being spiked down. Col. Scott was called upon, and, taking the spike-maul, he drove a spike home. Then Thomas Allen was called for, when he took up the maul and gave ample evidence of his long experience in striking the nail on the head. Each of the other gentlemen were called on in turn to wield the maul, until an entire rail was spiked down by the inspection party. Having thus acquitted themselves of what will be considered an historic event in the progress of the road, the party took the train and returned to Dallas, and from thence the run was made to Marshall, where they remained over night. On the following morning they left for Shreveport, where they arrived about noon on Tuesday, and were met by a delegation of prominent citizens and merchants with carriages, who escorted them to the cotton compresses and the Cotton Exchange, and finally compelled them to remain to take part in a banquet which had been specially provided for them by Gov. Throckmorton, Gov. Brown, and others. The banquet closed, and the party again boarded the train. They returned to Marshall, where Col. Scott and Mr. Allen separated, the former with his party going to Galveston and New Orleans, and Mr. Allen returning to St. Louis to meet some important engagement which prevented him from continuing further on the trip. Col. Scott, after visiting the several cities in the South, will return to St. Louis again in the course of ten days, and will then proceed East.

ITEMS.

Articles of incorporation have been applied for at Ottawa, Can., for a company to be known as the Ottawa & Western Railroad. The object is to secure a through line between Montreal and Chicago which shall be independent of the Grand Trunk. This is to be done by utilizing the North Shore Pacific from Montreal to Ottawa, and building a line to Toronto, there making connection with the Great Western of Canada.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company contemplates the erection of a new and commodious passenger depot on the site of their present one at the head of Wisconsin street, Milwaukee. All the plat east of the west line of Marshall street is to be occupied, and the approaches from Wisconsin and Michigan streets are to be wide and convenient. The depot is to be provided with all modern conveniences, such as steam heating, water, lavatories, and coat and light baggage rooms, in connection with elegant waiting-rooms.

A novel performance took place at the half-yearly meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway, held in London on Oct. 28. After an elaborate address descriptive of the condition and prospects of the Company had been made by the President, Sir Henry W. Tyler, which concluded with a motion that the accounts and reports be received and adopted, and after this motion was seconded by the Vice-President, a discontented shareholder, Mr. Hales, rose to address the meeting. The audience was indisposed to listen to his criticisms, and by a loud clamor and cries of "chair" and "sit down," gave very pointed evidence of their desire to dispense with his eloquence. Mr. Hales, however, insisted upon his right to address the meeting, which in turn persisted in asserting its indisposition to hear him by a continued uproar and by shouts of "turn him out." At this stage a motion was made and seconded that Mr. Hales be not heard. The President put this motion to the meeting, and it was carried unanimously. Despite this emphatic decision, Mr. Hales insisted on continuing his speech, whereupon he was forcibly ejected from the room by the athletic stockholder amid the cheers of the audience.

Ice-water is rendered harmless and more refreshing with Hop Bitters in each draught.

"NEW PROBABILITIES."

The Coming Chief Signal Officer Hard After the Cold Wave.

His Arrival at Bismarck, and His Remarks to Correspondents.

Personal Views of the Great Indian Fighter, Retrospective and Prospective.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Bismarck, Dak., Nov. 21.—Gen. Miles and family arrived this morning, and leave to-morrow for Washington. He came overland from Fort Keogh to the end of the track of the Northern Pacific, 175 miles west, and thence by special car. As to his promotion, he says he was ordered to Washington with an intimation that he had better close up his affairs, with the view of making an indefinit stay. He had no official knowledge of the place he was to fill, and would not state that it was Gen. Myer's old position as Signal Officer, or some other. He was not sure, and it was not proper, for him to anticipate the appointing power. Receiving such an intimation as he did, he could not leave his command without

A FAREWELL,

hence a dress parade and a short speech, in which he expressed his sincere obligation to the officers and soldiers for their splendid service. He was sorry to part with them, but he was under orders and would have to obey. There is no doubt that his command will deeply regret his departure, and feel as if they had lost their best friend. There was the closest union between the soldiers and the General. The officers and men all loved him, and believed their commander was

THE FLOWER OF THE ARMY.

As to the office he is to fill, it is not hard to predict that he is to be the Signal Officer of the army. Gen. Miles thinks that office is full of work and opportunities, that the service is yet in its infancy, and that for the successor of Old Probabilities, whoever he may be, there will be a large field of the most useful labor. It is evident that he has a just appreciation of the important station, and, when in it, he will give his best endeavors to its advancement. The Sioux question he regards as substantially accomplished. It is now a matter of governing those we have under control, and making them

PRODUCERS INSTEAD OF DESTROYERS.

As to Sitting-Bull and his outlaws, it is a question of diplomacy between two nations, and not one of war. His latest information is that Sitting-Bull is half-a-mile north of the boundary line, with about 200 fighting men. At Fort Keogh there are 2,000 hostile Indians, who have surrendered to Miles. Miles has required them to turn over 400 acres, and prepare for a crop next season sufficient to support them for a year. To sum up, the General has practically closed out the Sioux business, brought us peace, and is now going to a more active field.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Bismarck, D. T., Nov. 21.—Gen. Miles arrived to-day from Fort Keogh, en route to Washington. He would not say, for publication, that he would be Gen. Myer's successor. He had been ordered to Washington with the supplementary advice that he had better come with a view of stopping a time. He could not leave his command without a formal farewell, and he therefore met them on the parade ground and bid them good-by. His heart was in his regrets, and the veterans felt it. There is no command on the frontier where there is such warm friendship and so much mutual faith and admiration. Speaking on the Sioux Indian question, Gen. Miles says the war end of it is practically concluded.

THERE ARE TWO THOUSAND SIOUX AT KEOGH

who were in the Custer massacre, who have all surrendered to Miles. Sitting-Bull, with 200 warriors, is half a mile north of the line. He considers Sitting-Bull a subject of international dispute, a nut for our State Department to crack. Sitting-Bull is simply acting on the defensive, and could be charged up to the British Government. Miles entered the Yellowstone Valley after the Custer massacre and drove the Sioux out. He has pounded away until peace is virtually established throughout the Far Northwest. The General appreciates the dignity and work attached to the Signal Office, and believes the place full of opportunities. There is no doubt he is booked for that place.

JUDGE MARCH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Muncie, Ind., Nov. 21.—The condition of Judge Walter March, who was, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, seized with a stroke of paralysis, is to-night unchanged. He is yet unconscious, and his friends have given up hopes of his recovery. The prospects of his death have made heavy many hearts in Muncie to-day.

THE STEAMERS.

New York, Nov. 21.—Arrived, the Britannic, from Liverpool.

London, Nov. 21.—Steamships Circassian, from Montreal, and Frisia, from New York, have arrived out.

Shakers' Sarsaparilla is a true medicine.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Public Will Beware of a Fraudulent imitation of Dobbins' Electric Soap now being forced on the market by misrepresentation. It will ruin any clothes washed with it. Insist upon having Dobbins' Electric.

BAKING POWDER.

THE CONTRAST!

While other Baking Powders are largely ADULTERATED with ALUM and other hurtful drugs,

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

TRADE MARK

has been kept UNCHANGED in all of its original purity and wholesomeness. The best evidence of ITS SAFETY, HEALTHFULNESS, PURITY, and EFFECTIVENESS, is THE FACT of its being used to-day, from North to South, from East to West, in the homes of the rich and poor, where it has been used for the last 15 years.

A PURE FRUIT ACID BAKING POWDER.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

Made by STEELE & PRICE,

Manufacturers of Lupulin Yeast Gems, Special Flavoring Extracts, etc., Chicago and St. Louis.

PEARLINE.

JAMES PYLE'S

O.K.

PEARLINE

The BEST COMPOUND

EVER INVENTED FOR

WASHING CLOTHING,

and everything else, in Hard or Soft Water, without danger to fabric or hands

Saves Labor, Time, and Soap, amazingly, and is of great value to housekeepers. Sold by all Grocers—but see that vile Counterfeits are not urged upon you. PEARLINE is the only safe article, and always bears the name of JAMES PYLE, New York.

FINANCIAL.

STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD OR CARRIED ON MARGIN.

DAY & FIELD,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
130 La Salle-st.
ALBERT M. DAY, CYRUS W. FIELD, JR.
CYRUS W. FIELD, New York, Special.

MINING CARDS.

Office Copper Knob Mining Company,

No. 52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Nov. 5, 1880.

DIVIDEND NO. 2.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a dividend of Two Per Cent on the Capital stock, payable on and after Monday, Nov. 15, at the Office of the Company. Transfer books will close on the 10th and reopen on the 15th.

Statement of the Financial Condition

OF THE COMPANY:

Cash balance, Sept. 1, 1880 .... $15,633.40
Cash receipts to Nov. 1, 1880 .... 23,250.00—38,883.40
Cash expenditures, Sept. 1 to Nov. 1, '80 .... $11,787.43

Cash balance, Nov. 1, 1880 .... $27,095.97
Dividend of 2c. per share, 500,000 shares, $10,000.
WILLIAM BRANDRETH, Treasurer.

THE LAW COURTS.

AN UNFORTUNATE EMPLOYE.

A bill was filed Saturday by Henry E. Bullock against Crane Brothers' Manufacturing Company to compel it to account with him concerning the dividends on some stock he held. He says the capital stock of the Company was $700,000, of which Richard T. Crane owns 6,000 shares, or $600,000, and is the President of the Company. It has been his policy and practice to not only allow his principal employés a fixed salary, but also an additional compensation, dependent on the annual profits of the corporation. This was arrived at by allotting to such persons a certain amount of stock, on which they were allowed to draw the dividends while they were in his employ. Out of the dividends, however, were first deducted a certain per cent on the capital invested, and a variable amount for depreciation on machinery. Complainant went to work for the Company in June, 1874, at a salary of $2,000, and with an allotment of $10,000 worth of stock. In April, 1875, his salary was raised to $2,500, and the stock allotted to him was fixed at $19,900, and in April, 1876, his salary was increased to $3,000, and the stock to $24,900. No dividends were paid in 1874 and 1875. In February last the Company notified him that his salary would be reduced to $2,000 and he then left, rather than take such a small pittance. He now claims that, though he has been paid all the salary due him, he has not received the full amount due on dividends. The dividends for 1879 amounted to $2,258. In arriving at the amount of net earnings the Company deducted first from the profits a large allowance for wear and tear on machinery, amounting to 15 to 25 per cent. This, Bullock thinks, was not fair, because the machinery was made of iron, and the price of that metal advanced so rapidly during 1879 that the machinery was worth more at the end of the year than at the beginning, and as fast as it wore out it was immediately replaced, so that there was no depreciation. Besides this, 8 per cent interest was deducted on the stock, and also a further 5 per cent, amounting in complainant's case to $1,200, which was to be put by as a reserve fund. The effect of this, as complainant charges, was to deprive him of that sum in behalf of the stockholders in the future. Altogether he feels that he has been treated very badly, and wants the Company compelled to account with him.

ITEMS.

Judge Blodgett begins the trial of the match-stamp bond cases to-day, and they are expected to occupy all the week.

A discharge from bankruptcy was granted Saturday to Liberty B. Wellington.

DIVORCES.

George Dold filed a bill yesterday complaining that his wife Lizzie had left him disconsolate for the last five years by her desertion, and asking to cut the remaining ties, slender though they be, that still unite them.

Judge Barnum Saturday granted a divorce to William Petrie from Emilie Petrie on the ground of desertion.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Scottish-American Mortgage Company filed a bill Saturday against Henry T. and Julia F. L. Helm, Henry I. Sheldon, Trustee, D. H. Hale, and B. W. Raymond, successors in trust, to foreclose a mortgage for $5,000 on the S. ½ of the W. ½ of the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 4, 43, 12; also the W. ½ of the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 9, 43, 12, and the E. ½ of the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 9, 43, 12; a second against the same parties to foreclose a trust deed for $5,000 on the S. ½ of the E. ½ of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 9, 43, 12, the E. ½ of the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 9, 43, 12, and Lot 1, being the E. ½ of the N. E. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 16, 43, 12; and a third against the same parties to foreclose a trust deed for $6,000 on the E. ½ of the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 9, and the E. ½ of the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 4, 43, 12.

STATE COURTS.

Patrick F. Ryan commenced a suit Saturday against Charles W. and Edward Pardridge, claiming $12,000.

James Ladd began a suit in replevin against John Hoffman, W. M. Brown, S. H. McNabb, J. H. Rea, John Dickinson, M. S. Wilcox, W. H. Sisson, and W. E. Dempsey to recover possession of some fixtures in the store Nos. 122 and 124 South Clark street, valued at $1,000.

PROBATE COURT.

In the matter of the estate of George H. Hutchins, the executor, Horace G. Chase, rendered his final account, and the Court approved it and ordered his discharge.

In the estate of Albro E. Bishop, deceased, letters testamentary were issued to Messer C. Dean, and bond fixed at $136,000, and furnished and approved.

The estate of Charles Le Brun was declared settled, and Marie Le Brun, the executor, was discharged.

In the matter of the estate of Philip P. Bliss, deceased, the final account of James H. Moore, executor, was excused from further accounting until further action of the Court.

THE CALL.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Call of the criminal calendar. The match-stamp bond case against C. N. Wheeler and others will be called first.

APPELLATE COURT—Motions.

JUDGE SMITH—No preliminary call. Trial call 3,272, 3,288, 3,290, 3,292, 3,298, 3,300, 3,310, 3,312. No. 3,286, Shannon v. Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Company, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Contested motions.

JUDGE ROGERS—145¼ and 4,679 (Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Co. v. Hutt), 4,680 (Same v. Wallace) and 4,728 (Same v. McCormick). No case on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—274½, Brandt v. Gallup, on trial. No call.

JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions.

JUDGE BARNUM—Contested motions.

Greece Wants to Fight Turkey, but Is Not Big Enough.

London Times, Nov. 6.

From the lately reported speech of the new Greek Premier, one might be led to suppose that Greece has at last made up its mind to appeal to force for the settlement of the disputed frontier. The resolve would be a serious one even though circumstances might have rendered it inevitable as the lesser of two evils. Greece is neither strong nor rich, and its military preparations, tumultuary as they are, are acknowledged by the Premier himself to be very far from complete. The prospect of obtaining a foreign loan for warlike purposes is not a very promising one, nor is it likely that the patriotic contributions, liberal as they may be, of the mercantile colonies established by Greeks in all parts of the world will go very far towards meeting the overwhelming expenditure necessary for a prolonged struggle with Turkey. It is true that the Porte is equally short of funds, but its troops are veterans, its Generals, if sluggish in the field, are well versed in defensive warfare, and even at the lowest estimate its military capacity and resources must be held to be more than a match for those of Greece. If hostilities should break out, therefore, it would seem very improbable that Greece could be the victor in a single-handed contest with Turkey. Nevertheless, the Greek Government has at least some excuse for believing that it has now no choice but to advance. The venture may be perilous in the last degree, but the alternative may be even more forbidding. A large army has been gathered together, recruited from men of wild and turbulent character, who might easily relapse into brigandage if the restraint of military discipline were removed; and the aspirations of the nation at large have been raised to a pitch of excitement which might prove dangerous if it were again repressed. These are some of the considerations no doubt which have determined the present attitude of the Greek Government. Yet, as they can hardly hope to command success, they will do well to wait until the European situation becomes clearer, and the Powers, especially those which at one time prominently espoused the cause of Greece, have determined whether their own recommendation is to be allowed to remain a dead letter or not.

Mr. John M. Rockenfeller, El Paso, Ill., was cured of a case of dyspepsia by the use of Hamburg Drops.

Keep the kidneys healthy and unobstructed with Hop Bitters and you need not fear sickness.

BUSINESS.

Review of Financial Events in Chicago Last Week.

The Produce Markets Active, and All Stronger Except Barley.

A Regular Boom in Wheat and Lard—Other Products Advanced in Sympathy.

FINANCIAL.

A marked change came over the monetary situation in Chicago last week. An active demand for money sprang up on all sides. The packers were liberal borrowers, as they always are at this time of year. Merchants and manufacturers offered more paper. Loans to brokers who are carrying securities increased. Country orders for currency, which had been large, became heavy, and the banks sent into the interior not less than $2,000,000 in gold. Everything, in short, took a start. This new phase of affairs is accompanied by a sudden animation in New York stocks and in the markets for Board of Trade commodities. All this is undoubtedly a general movement. Business and industry are lifting themselves out of the depression that came with the unusually bitter political campaign just closed, and was continued for a moment after it closed by the foolish talk about contesting the election. The campaign over and the election settled, business has started in with a vigor that promises bright things for the future. Prices begin again to feel the stimulus of the imports of gold, which have raised our currency to an extraordinary figure. The total of gold, silver, and paper now circulating in this country, or available for circulation, is $1,212,000,000, or $24.25 a head,—$5 more than it was in 1870, and double what it was in 1830 and 1860. The rise of prices that has been caused by this influx of gold, and the new confidence that comes with it, has at last reached real estate. In Chicago, as in all the other leading cities, a strong demand has sprung up for real estate, and there is a prospect of more activity in it than was seen even in 1870-'72.

Rates of discount remained unchanged at 4@5 per cent on call, and 6@7 per cent on time, but it became difficult to borrow at the lower rates.

New York exchange opened at 60@75c per $1,000 discount, and closed at $1.00@1.25 per $1,000 discount.

Local transactions in securities were not as active as during the preceding week. Operations on the New York Exchange became very large, but there was not much more buying by Chicago operators than selling. It was significant that the buying of some of the highest stocks came from insiders.

The clearings of the Chicago banks were reported as follows by Manager D. R. Hale, of the Chicago Clearing-House:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$7,417,344	$455,496
Tuesday	7,170,976	454,457
Wednesday	6,654,263	529,932
Thursday	6,869,661	841,546
Friday	6,591,037	711,414
Saturday	6,457,709	928,940
Total	$40,560,994	$3,921,677
Corresponding week last year	30,166,280	2,974,945

The foreign exchange market on Saturday closed very weak. Sterling posted rates were 481½ and 483½. Bankers' actual rates were 480½ for sixty-day bills and 482½ for demand. For sixty-day commercial bills for prompt delivery this month 478@478½ was the market rate. Posted rates for Paris were 525 for sixty days and 522½ for sight. Sixty-day commercial bills, prompt delivery on Havre 530⅝@530, and Marseilles 530@529⅜; the same for three weeks' delivery. Sixty-day commercial bills on Antwerp, deliverable prompt, were 531¼@530⅝; three weeks the same. Bankers' bills on Germany were 94¼ for sixty days and 94⅝@94⅞ for demand; sixty-day commercial bills, prompt, 93¼@93 11-16; and for three weeks' delivery the same. Bankers' guilders on Holland were 39⅞ for sixty days and 40½ for demand; sixty-days commercial were 39⅝@39¼. Austrian florins, 41¼; Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, 27½.

MINING NEWS.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Mining stocks were fairly active and steady yesterday. Closing quotations were:

Alta, Montana	110	Independence	39
Amie	37	Iron Silver	310
Bodie	400	La Crosse	27
Boulder Consolidated	48	Leeds	20
Bulwer	115	Leviathan	10
Boston Consolidated	105	Little Chief	120
Best and Belcher	8½	Little Pittsburg	2½
Buckeye	17	Mineral Creek	140
Bull Domingo	5¼	Malachite	165
Bonanza Chief	20	Miner Boy	80
Cherokee	200	Moose	95
Calaveras	30	Mexican	700
California	170	Navajo	110
Consolidated Virginia	240	North Belle Isle	42
Chrysolite	49	Ophir	6¾
Climax	6¾	Original Keystone	100
Columbia Consolid'd	1.00	Silver Cliff	220
Consolidated Imperial	16	South Hite	25
Copper Knob	17	Sierra Nevada	800
Dahlonega	10	Silver Nugget	60
Durango	23	Sutro Tunnel	99
Goodshaw	66	Tioga	21
Green Mountain	4¾	Tuscarora	41
Horn Silver	11½	Union Consolidated	11½
Hukill	170	Vandewater	105

Bullion received here yesterday from the mines, $31,532; total for the week, $201,484; total sales at both mining exchanges the past week, 864,074 shares.

A strike of brittle silver is reported in the allied mines.

Favorable reports are received from the Calaveras property. The last clean-up was $21,800.

Ex-Gov. R. C. McCormick was elected President of the South Horn Silver Company, Saturday.

A San Francisco special says: The stoppage of the Yellow Jacket pumps for repairs had a damaging effect on Gold Hill stocks. An impression prevails that active operations will be discontinued there till the Sutro Tunnel extends its lateral drifts some 1,300 feet south, through which the water can be easily handled.

A Salt Lake special gives the bullion shipments of the past week for eight mines as $100,221.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Saturday morning and for the corresponding time last year:

	RECEIPTS. 1880.	RECEIPTS. 1879.	SHIPMENTS. 1880.	SHIPMENTS. 1879.
Flour, brls	14,929	14,001	15,274	14,473
Wheat, bu	88,726	61,010	22,298	165,779
Corn, bu	123,635	91,338	202,194	189,686
Oats, bu	61,510	37,635	40,639	23,573
Rye, bu	3,109	4,617	4,881	2,385
Barley, bu	20,690	23,864	16,270	13,811
Grass seed, lbs	72,810	261,530	48,391	151,749
Flax seed, lbs	792,510	346,290	77,700	190,400
Broom-corn, lbs	68,000	74,900	97,520	45,500
Cured meats, lbs	1,016,915	957,700	4,361,348	3,500,332
Beef, tcs	......	......	50	62
Beef, brls	1	......	638	1,455
Pork, brls	375	......	752	4,000
Lard, lbs	262,800	146,626	2,105,788	1,458,927
Tallow, lbs	47,129	122,635	495,542	74,556
Butter, lbs	206,447	182,070	138,088	189,884
Dressed hogs, No	117	46	......	......
Live hogs, No	52,591	41,479	2,900	5,241
Cattle, No	5,625	3,228	2,888	852
Sheep, No	1,391	175	......	......
Hides, lbs	275,265	171,552	377,430	319,809
Highwines, brls	1	50	......	50
Wool, lbs	132,044	186,303	92,624	354,970
Potatoes, bu	1,287	6,334	......	255
Coal, tons	6,247	7,492	2,062	1,395
Hay, tons	80	260	40	55
Lumber, m	2,391	3,165	2,420	1,864
Shingles, m	160	325	905	470
Salt, brls	2,598	1,245	1,946	2,103

The following were the shipments of provisions from this city during the times named. The weights are gross:

Articles.	1879-'80. Wk ended Nov. 18.	1879-'80. Since Nov. 1.	1878-'79. Since Nov. 1.
Pork, brls	7,729	17,694	24,463
Lard	9,201,840	22,103,838	28,238,975
Hams	3,740,261	8,735,189	10,126,636
Sides	19,323,633	43,447,384	37,544,759
Shoulders	2,203,204	5,625,330	4,922,462

The exports of provisions from the seaboard, including New Orleans, for the week ending Nov. 13, included 5,525 brls pork, 3,484 brls beef, 9,526,171 lbs lard, 14,940,748 lbs hog meat, 3,061,495 lbs cheese, 1,223,867 lbs tallow.

The aggregate receipts of wheat reported Saturday at Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, St. Louis, and Toledo were 264,000 bu. The corresponding shipments were 219,000 bu.

The following was the movement of produce reported from New York Saturday: Receipts—Flour, 25,483 brls; wheat, 217,750 bu; corn, 94,276 bu; oats, 68,500 bu; corn-meal, 3,145 pkgs; rye, 16,630 bu; barley, 120,900 bu; malt, 2,400 bu; pork, 187 brls; beef, 5,185 brls; cut meats, 4,313 pkgs; lard, 2,000 tcs; whisky, 456 brls.

Exports for twenty-four hours—Flour, 32,000 brls; wheat, 141,000 bu; corn, 140,000 bu; rye, 27,000 bu.

The following table shows the quantities of grain on New York canals on the dates named:

	Nov. 20, 1880.	Nov. 22, 1879.
Wheat, bu	2,165,000	2,306,000
Corn, bu	5,094,000	1,948,000
Oats, bu	62,000	110,000
Rye, bu	3,000	123,500
Barley, bu	486,000	620,000

The following table exhibits the number of cars of each grade:

	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.	1876.
No. 1 hard	....	....	1	820	124
No. 2 hard	181	620	13	216	633
No. 1	15	42	55	354	42
No. 2	4,024	2,843	3,759	2,378	2,019
No. 3	1,427	1,957	2,179	267	852
Rejected	571	374	1,279	116	471
Unmerchantable	65	81	30	8	99
Total, cars	6,283	5,897	7,316	4,168	4,240

Of the 6,283 cars inspected so far this month, 865 cars were winter, which graded as follows: No. 1, 7 cars; No. 2, 457 cars; No. 3, 292 cars; rejected, 95 cars; no grade, 14 cars.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* has the following:

The United States Agricultural Department report of wheat crop of the United States in 1879 made the area under wheat 32,545,899 acres, giving an aggregate yield of 448,755,118 bu, which included in the latter 43,188,800 bu for the yield of California and Oregon, from an area of 3,011,800 acres. The Washington press advices by telegraph, under date of Nov. 15, 1880, state that the Agricultural Department estimate of the wheat crop of the United States for 1880 is 31,000,000 bu more than that for the crop of 1879, or about 479,755,118 bu. The exports of wheat from California and Oregon from the crop of 1879, July 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880, were in wheat and flour, in round numbers, equal to 23¾ million bu. The amount required for seeding the crop of 1880, probably did not much exceed five million bushels, and the consumption for food 4,000,000 to 4,500,000 bushels, making an aggregate of 33¾ million bushels or thereabouts, instead of 43,188,800 bushels. The stock of wheat remaining in the States of California and Oregon on the 1st of July, 1880, was about the same as that on July 1, 1879. This would make the crop of 1880 about 469,000,000 bushels. The outcome of the wheat crop of 1879 in the spring wheat growing States was also less than the Agricultural Department estimate, which would still further reduce the crop of both years.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington reports that the total value of exports of domestic breadstuffs from the United States during October, 1880, was $25,711,468; during October, 1879, $33,048,607; for ten months ending Oct. 31, 1880, $231,338,030, and for the same period in 1879, $208,005,344.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were active and stronger, especially on lard. The early market was tame, and some quoted it weak, there being a rather large supply of hogs for a Saturday, while the volume of receipts for the week was the biggest on record. There was little change in the public advices, but private cables called meats easier. The market was started up later by the increased strength in wheat and corn; the greatest advance being in lard, partly because stocks of the latter are small, and the average yield is stated to be not so large as last year. Buyers of pork and meats seemed to follow the market up rather unwillingly.

MESS PORK—January advanced 17½@20c per brl, and closed 12½c above the latest price of Friday, at $13.90@13.92½, and February closed at $14.05. The nearer futures were nearly nominal, November closing at $12.40@12.45 (for old), and round lots of new at about $13.70. Sales were reported of 400 brls spot (old) at $13.00; 7,750 brls seller November at $12.40@12.45; 55,000 brls seller January at $13.80@13.97½; and 16,000 brls seller February at $13.95@14.12½. Total, 80,150 brls.

LARD—Advanced 10@15c per 100 lbs, and closed 10@12½c above the latest prices of Friday, at $8.30 spot, $8.27½@8.30 seller November, and $8.32½@8.35 seller January. The trading was chiefly for next year. Sales were reported of 1,750 tcs spot at $8.22½@8.30; 3,000 tcs seller November at $8.20@8.30; 1,000 tcs seller December at $8.20@8.32½; 38,000 tcs seller January at $8.22½@8.37½; and 20,500 tcs seller February at $8.35@8.50. Total, 64,250 tcs.

MEATS—Sales were reported of 103,000 lbs shoulders seller January at 4½c; 1,350,000 lbs short ribs at $6.90@6.95 seller January, and $7.00@7.02½ seller February; 50 boxes do at $7.95 spot; 50 boxes long clears at $6.90; 600 boxes long and short clears at $7.20 spot, and $7.05 seller December; 145,000 lbs green hams (16 lbs) at $8.85@6.87½; 100 tcs sweet-pickled hams (16 lbs) fresh packed, at 7¾c. The market was about ⅛c per lb higher on green meats, and a shade higher on middles, which somewhat restricted business, as several orders were limited below asking figures. Prices of the leading cuts of meats were about as follows at 2 o'clock for full-cured lots, unless otherwise specified:

	Short ribs.	Shoulders.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose, part salted	$7.00	$4.35	$6.90	$7.15
Do, boxed	7.20	4.55	7.10	7.35
December, loose	6.95	4.30	6.90	7.05
January, loose	7.00	4.40	6.95	7.15

Short ribs, seller January, closed at $6.95@6.97½. Long clears quoted at $6.75 loose and $6.95 boxed; Cumberlands, 7@7¼c boxed; long cut hams, 7¾@8c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 8@8¾c for 18@16 average; green hams, same average, 6¾@6⅞c.

Bacon quoted at 5½@5¾c for shoulders, 7¾@8c for short ribs, 8@8¼c for short clears, 9¼@10c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Quiet. We quote white at 5@5¼c and yellow at 4@4¼c, with sale of 50 pkgs packers' at 5c.

BEEF—Was quiet at $7.00@7.25 for mess, $8.00@8.25 for extra mess, and $15.50@16.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Quiet and steady at 5⅞@6¼c for city and 5¼@5½c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was again active, but mostly in the lower grades, which were wanted for export. The market would have been much more active had more of those grades been offered. The feeling was strong, but no further advance in prices was noted. Sales were reported of 675 brls winter on private terms; 575 brls and 5,800 bags double spring extras, chiefly at $4.75@4.87½, 100 brls extras at $4.50, 200 bags and 50 brls buckwheat flour at $5.40@5.50, and 150 brls rye do at $4.85. Total equal to 5,750 brls. Export flours were quoted at $4.25@5.25 for good to choice, and rye flour at $4.70@4.80.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were in good demand and firm. Sales were 4 cars bran at $11.50@15.00; 3 cars middlings at $11.50@12.25; and 3 cars coarse corn-meal at $15.50 per ton on track.

SPRING WHEAT—Was active and stronger; at times excitedly so. The market advanced 1¼@1⅞c, and closed 1¼@1½c above the latest prices of Friday. Liverpool reported a good demand, with an advance of about 3d per cental, and our receipts were unusually small. Nevertheless local operators seemed to be bearishly disposed, and some large holders were selling out lines of wheat bought at much lower prices. But there was a big demand, new and old buyers vying with each other for possession of the wheat, which many claimed will go as high as it did last year. Millions of bushels of long wheat were absorbed without a sign of weakness after the first half hour, till the market touched $1.10 for January. So much wheat was held under orders to be sold when the market touched that figure, that the offerings induced a reaction; but the market again turned, and even passed the limit. Shippers figured up a dead loss of 3@5c per bu on shipments of No. 2 to Liverpool at current quotations, and pointed to the utter lack of shipments of that grade (unless hard) for a long time past. The difference in prices is not, however, unusual at this time of the year, and has been much larger than now in some past years. Cash No. 2 was in good demand for carrying, and closed at $1.08¼ for round lots. Seller January opened at $1.09@1.09¼, advanced to $1.10, fell off to $1.09⅛, improved to $1.10¼, and closed at $1.10. Seller December ranged at $1.07¼@1.09, closing at $1.08⅞. November was quiet at $1.07¼@1.08⅞, closing at the outside, and February was in light request at 1@1¼c over January. Spot sales were reported of 40,600 bu No. 2 at $1.08@1.08¼; 13,200 bu No. 3 at 95¼c in Central to 97½c in A., D. & Co.; 400 bu rejected (Union) at 78c; 400 bu do (R. I.) at 80c; and 11,600 bu by sample at 90c@$1.01. Total, 66,200 bu. Also 4,000 bu No. 2 Minnesota at $1.08¼@1.08¾.

WINTER WHEAT—Was in moderate demand and stronger, but irregular, closing at $1.08 for No. 2 red, which was about 2c higher than the previous day. Liverpool reported an advance of 6d per cental, and our receipts were very small, while those at other points were also light. Spot sales were reported of 6,800 bu No. 2 red at $1.07½@1.08¼; 1,200 bu No. 3 at 98@99½c; 400 bu do at 97½c; 400 bu rejected at 94c. Total, 8,800 bu.

CORN—Was active and stronger, in sympathy with wheat. The market for May advanced ⅝c, and closed ⅜c above the latest price of Friday, while the nearer futures only closed ⅛c higher. Liverpool was reported to be tending upward, and our receipts were rather light, though larger than those of the previous day, and shippers were operating but slowly. Lake carriers did not care to risk their craft at 6c to Buffalo, and Monday's advance of 5c per 100 lbs must materially widen the difference in prices between this and Eastern points if shipments are to be made without loss. But holders of futures would not sell unless at an advance to correspond with the rise in wheat, and this shut out a good many buying orders. Cash No 2 was in fair demand, but chiefly for carrying against futures: c osing at 43¼c. Seller May opened at 48@48⅛c, advanced to 48⅝c, fell back to 48⅜c, and improved to 48⅝c, closing at 48⅝c. Seller December sold early at 42¾c, later at 43⅛c, and closed at 43⅛c bid. January ranged at 43@43⅞c, closing at 43⅝c. November sold at 43@43⅛c, closing at 43¼c, but was nominally about 42⅞@42½c early. Spot sales were reported of 158,000 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 42¾@43⅛c; 13,000 bu rejected and new mixed at 41c; 14,000 bu by sample at 41¾@43¼c on track; 27,000 bu do at 42@44c free on board cars; and 1,200 bu new ears at 44@45c. Total, 213,200 bu.

OATS—Were active and firm. The market advanced ⅜@½c in common with other grain, and New York was quoted higher. The local receipts were fair, but a good shipping demand was reported, and the stock here appears to have been cut down during the week. The advance called out a rather lively demand from shorts, and there was more trading in May. Seller December sold at 32½@32⅝c, and closed at 32⅝@32⅞c. January sold at 32⅝@32¾c, and closed at 32⅞c. May closed at 37¼@37⅜c, selling at 37@37⅜c. November, or cash, closed at about 32⅛c. No. 2 white and rejected were scarce and firm. Cash sales were reported of 3,900 bu No. 2 at 32⅜@32⅝c; 1,200 bu No. 2 white at 33⅛@33⅝c; 700 bu rejected at 29½c; 9,700 bu by sample at 31@35c on track; and 33,600 bu at 33@34½c for mixed, and 33⅝@37c for white, free on board. Total, 50,000 bu.

RYE—Was in good demand and higher. The receipts were small, and were taken by the local trade. No. 2 sold at 86½c. January was in demand and firm at 88@88¼c, with no sellers at this range. December was quoted at 87c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at 86½c; 1,600 bu by sample at 85@87½c on track; and 2,000 bu at 87@87½c free on board. Total, 4,400 bu.

BARLEY—Was dull and lower. The market for No. 2 and futures broke down 4@6c per bu, under fair offerings. The parties who are thought to have control of the deal were supposed to be selling the market down to induce people to sell short for next month. No. 2 opened at $1.03@1.04, and fell off to 97@97½c, closing stronger at 98@99c. December sold at $1.01 down at 98c, and was quoted late at 99c@$1.00. November opened at $1.02, sold at 98c, and closed about the same as No. 2. No. 3 barley was easier at 70@72c, and No. 4 at 58@60c. Samples were quoted slow, though fine lots were taken. The offerings were light, the bulk of the stuff going to store. Cash sales were reported of 15,000 bu at 97c@$1.04; 2,000 bu No. 4 at 60c; 12,500 bu by sample at 55c@1.05 on track. Total, 29,500 bu.

LATER.

Saturday afternoon the markets were stronger, with more trading than usual in offices. Sales were reported of 15,000 brls mess pork at $13.95 seller January. Lard was quoted firm at $8.40 for January. Wheat was also stronger at $1.10¼@1.10⅜ seller January.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Was in fair request and firm. The stock is increasing, but not very fast, as trade keeps good. Quotations:

Choice hurl and carpet	6 @7
Green, self-working	5 @5½
Red-tipped, do	5 @5½
Inferior and common	3½@4
Crooked	2½@3

BUTTER—Fine butter was as firm as on the preceding days of the week, while low and medium grades were again under neglect, and showed a good deal of irregularity. We again quote as follows:

Creamery	29 @32	Ladle-packed	17 @20
Dairy, choice	24 @26	Packing stock	12 @15
Dairy, fair to good	21 @23	Grease	8 @10

BAGGING—Nothing new was developed in this market. Trade remains quiet, and nothing has occurred to disturb the steadiness of values:

Stark	23	Burlaps, 4 & 5 bu	12 @14¼
Otter Creek	20	Gunnies, single	13½@14
Lewiston	20	Gunnies, double	22 @24
American	20	Wool sacks	38 @45

CHEESE—Was quoted about as before. Fine full cream goods were held with confidence, but part and full skim were pressed upon the market, and showed positive weakness. The demand is still lacking in activity. We repeat our list:

Full cream, September and October	12½@12¾
Full cream, August	11 @11½
Part skim	9 @10
Full skim	5 @6
Low grades	4 @5

COAL—Trade continued active, and the prices given below were being realized by retailers:

Anthracite	$7.00	Blossburg	$5.50
Erie & Brier Hill	7.00	Cannel	7.50
Baltimore & Ohio	6.00	Indiana block	5.50
Piedmont	6.00	Wilmington	4.50

COOPERAGE—Packers' goods were active and firm at $1.22½@1.25 for pork barrels, and $1.40@1.45 for lard tierces.

EGGS—Were in demand at 21@22c per doz, and lots that would bring these prices were not plenty. Pickled eggs were quoted at 16@20c.

FISH—Owing to the October storm, which destroyed the nets, the supply of lake fish is very light, and prices continue to work upward. We note an advance in whitefish and trout of 20@30c per ½ brl. Saltwater descriptions remained about steady. Trade was fairly active:

Whitefish, No. 1, ₩ ½-brl	$5.75 @ 6.00
Whitefish, family, ₩ ½-brl	3.40 @ 3.60
Trout, ½-brl	4.60 @ 4.80
Mackerel—Extra bloaters	18.00 @20.00
Mackerel—Extra mess	14.00 @15.00
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.25 @10.50
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	7.00 @ 7.25
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	5.50 @ 5.75
Mackerel—Large family	5.00 @ 5.25
Mackerel—Fat family, ½-brl	3.75 @ 4.00
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, kits	1.25 @ 1.50
Mackerel—Family, kits	75 @ 1.00
Codfish—George's, ₩ 100 lbs	6.00
Codfish—Grand bank	5.00
Codfish—Dressed	8
Herring—Labrador, split, brls	7.50
Herring—Labrador, round, brls	5.50
Herring—Holland, ₩ keg	1.00 @ 1.05
Herring—Scaled, ₩ box	30 @ 35
California salmon, ½-brl	8.00

FRUITS AND NUTS—A satisfactorily active business was in progress at well sustained prices. Apples are still receiving a good deal of attention, and are very firm. Raisins are easy. We quote:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 6 @ 6¼
Figs, layers, new	19 @ 21
Turkish prunes	4¾@ 5½
Raisins, layers, old	1.95 @2.00
Raisins, layers, new	2.30 @2.40
Raisins, London layers, old	2.20 @2.30
Do, new	2.80 @2.90
Raisins, Valencia, new	9 @ 9¼
Raisins, loose Muscatel, old	2.10 @2.20
Do, new	2.40 @2.50
Zante currants, old	5¾@ 6
Do, new	6 @ 6¼
Citron	27 @ 28

DOMESTIC.

Apples, evaporated	7½@ 9
Apples, Eastern, new	4 @ 4¾
Apples, Southen, new	3¼@ 3½
Peaches, unpared, halves, new	6 @ 6½
Peaches, unpared, halves, old	4 @ 4½
Raspberries	28 @ 29
Blackberries, new	7½@ 8¼
Pitted cherries	19 @ 19½

NUTS.

Filberts	10½@ 11
Almonds, Tarragona	17 @ 19
Naples walnuts	12½@ 13
Brazils	7 @ 7½
Pecans	9 @ 10

GREEN FRUITS—Apples are quiet and firmly held. A considerable stock is held here, and the receipts are now light. According to advices at hand, the supply left in the country is not very large. It is reported that there is some demand East for Michigan apples. The surplus of the Eastern States and Canada has been disposed of by exportation. Other fruits were steady. Quotations:

Grapes, per lb	6 @ 7
Apples, per brl	1.50 @ 2.00
Apples in car-lots, per brl	1.25 @ 1.60
Cranberries, per brl	6.00 @ 7.00
Lemons, per box	4.50 @ 5.00
Southern oranges, per brl	5.00 @ 5.50
Jamaica oranges, per brl	7.50 @ 8.00
California pears, per box	4.00 @ 5.00
California grapes, 40-lb case	5.00 @ 5.50

GROCERIES—Hard sugars are still scarce, and there was a further hardening of prices yesterday. Coffees were steadier, under an active demand. There was a good general movement at the quotations given below:

RICE.

Carolina	5¾@ 7¼
Louisiana	5½@ 6¾
Rangoon	5¾@ 6½

COFFEE.

Java	24 @28
Mocha	25 @26
Maracaibo	15 @17
Rio, fancy	16¾@17¼
Rio, prime to choice	16 @16½
Rio, fair to good	15¼ 15¾
Rio, common	12@@13
Rio, roasting	11½@11¾

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	10⅞@10⅞
Crushed	10⅜@10½
Powdered	10⅜@10½
Granulated standard	9⅞@10
Do, not standard	9⅝@ 9¾
A standard	9⅝@ 9½
A No. 2	9⅛@ 9¼
Extra C	8¾@ 8⅞
No. 1	8⅜@ 8½
Yellow	8⅛@ 8⅜
N. O. extra white	7½@ 8⅜
N. O. white	9⅛@ 9¼
N. O. medium	8⅞@ 9
N. O. seconds	8⅜@ 8¾
N. O. open kettle	7 @ 8½

SIRUPS.

Choice corn or sugar	6¾@ 7½
Prime corn or sugar	42 @45
Fair to good corn or sugar	39 @41
Blackstrap	32 @37
N. O. molasses, new	25 @26

SPICES.

Allspice	45 @55
Cloves	18½@20
Cassia	43 @45
Pepper	21 @22
Nutmegs	17 @18

HAY—Was steady and in good request for shipment. The local demand is also good. Dealers think the advance in freights will have little effect on the price of hay, as it will be wanted East to supply the deficiency in the Eastern crop:

No. 1 timothy, ₩ ton	$15.00@15.50
No. 2 timothy, ₩ ton	13.50@14.25
Mixed	12.00@13.00
Upland prairie	13.00@14.00
No. 1 prairie	10.00@11.00

HIDES—Were in fair demand and firm. The receipts were moderate, and fine lots brought a little more on the street. Quotations:

Green-cured, light, ₩ lb	9¾@10
Green-cured, heavy	9½
Damaged hides	8½
Calf, ₩ lb	14 @15½
Dry salted, ₩ lb	14
Dry flint, No. 1	18
Sheep pelts, wool estimated	35

HOPS—Were quiet and steady at 20@25c for New York, 18@18c for Wisconsin, and 25c for Pacific Coast hops. The Eastern market is reported to have advanced to 23@25c, under an increased export movement. The exports from New York last week are placed at 3,000@4,000 bales, and at 10,000 since Sept. 1.

OILS—Trade was all that could be expected at this time of year, and the market generally was firm. Gasoline was stronger, advancing 1c. We quote:

Carbon, Elaine	24¾
Carbon, 110 test	14¾
Carbon, 150 test	18¾
Carbon, 175 test	24
Lard, current make	67
Lard, No. 1	55
Lard, No. 2	45
Linseed, raw	57
Linseed, boiled	60
Sperm	1.30@1.35
Whale, winter bleached	67
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure	75
Neatsfoot oil, extra	68
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1	58
Bank oil	50
Straits	52
Turpentine	48
Miner's oil	58@ 60
Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity	15
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 degrees	15
Gasoline, 87 degrees	22½

POULTRY AND GAME—The former was dull and lower. The market was overstocked, and live poultry was nearly unsalable. Dressed turkeys were 8@10c; chickens, 7@7½c; geese and ducks, 9@10c per lb. Live chickens were dull at 5@6c, turkeys at 7@8c, and ducks at $2.00@2.50 per doz. Geese about $6.00@6.50. Prairie chickens were firm at $5.50@6.00 per doz, and quail at $2.00. They were wanted for shipment, and the offerings were rather small.

POTATOES—Were scarce and firm at 55@60c for Peachblows and 42@50c for other varieties. The receipts were small.

SEEDS—Timothy was firmer under a good demand, partly for shipment. Sales were reported at $2.37@2.44, prime closing at $2.42@2.42. The offerings of good seed were moderate. Flax-seed sold at $1.18@1.18¼. Shippers are taking a few lots to fill up cargoes. Clover remains quiet. The offerings are small, and there is little demand, though prime is salable at $4.50. Shaw & Sons, of London, report that the stock of clover in Liverpool is about 300 tons. Common millet sold at 45c.

SALT—Was in demand at the annexed prices:

Fine salt, per brl, outside for Onondaga	$1.00@1.10
Coarse salt, per brl	1.25@1.30
Dairy, with bags	2.40@2.80
Dairy, without sacks	1.90
Ashton dairy, per sack	3.00
Ground alum, in bags	1.10
Liverpool fine, brown sacks	1.50

WHISKY—Was fairly active at the decline of Sept. 28. Sales were reported of 500 brls unfinished goods on the basis of $1.11 per gallon for highwines.

WOOL—Was in fair demand and steady. Receipts are light and the market firm. Eastern reports indicate firmness, and the local feeling is strong from sympathy. Following is the list:

Good to choice medium tub	47@50
Coarse and dingy tub	39@44
Fine unwashed fleece	21@25
Coarse unwashed fleece	20@26
Medium unwashed fleece	29@32
Medium washed fleece	40@42
Fine washed fleece	39@41
Coarse washed fleece	35@37

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—			
Monday	4,821	41,510	901
Tuesday	6,868	54,704	1,453
Wednesday	7,173	55,552	3,506
Thursday	7,847	58,635	1,067
Friday	5,026	52,501	1,336
Saturday	3,500	40,000	500
Total	35,235	302,912	9,508
Same week in 1879	20,285	264,972	4,231
Same week in 1878	21,510	229,351	4,633
Same week in 1877	15,960	109,991	5,305
Shipments—			
Monday	981	1,981	....
Tuesday	494	2,305	....
Wednesday	3,404	3,426	198
Thursday	2,010	2,194	500
Friday	2,888	2,905	....
Total	9,777	12,817	698

The past week was a remarkable one in the live-stock trade, the receipts of cattle and hogs materially exceeding the arrivals for any previous week. The largest receipts of cattle previously reported were for the week ending Sept. 18, 1880, when they reached 33,806. Previous to the present week the largest run of hogs was 276,200, for the week ending Jan. 11, 1879. Despite the unprecedentedly heavy supplies, prices of cattle averaged as high as for the week before, while prices of hogs actually advanced.

CATTLE—Excepting first and second class cattle, of which the supply at no time equaled the trade requirements, the market has been oversupplied, and prices of medium to good grades have ruled weak and irregularly lower. Owing to the fact that the season for Texas and far West cattle is practically at an end, the supply of stock suited to the wants of canners and butchers was not as large as for some weeks previous, and, therefore, prices of that class have averaged a little higher. Choice shipping and export beeves were in active demand from the start, and sold as high as at any time within the past twelve months. There were several sales at $5.50@6.00, and in a few instances still higher figures were paid—viz.: $6.25@6.50. These latter prices were for fancy cattle, averaging from 1,700 to 1,850 lbs. Medium to good grades were in large supply and sold at a decline from the previous week's price of 15@25c. They were very dull all the week, and not a few were left over unsold. Stockers have continued in good request, and for the better class the lately-advanced prices were fully sustained, sales of fair to good thrifty lots making at $3.00@3.25. Rough, thin droves were to a certain extent neglected, and toward the close were offered at a small decline. Calves, though less plentiful than heretofore, are still arriving in considerable numbers and prices remain unimproved, ranging from $3.50@5.25 for veals, and from $7.00@14.00 per head for stock calves. Considering the fact that the arrivals of cattle during the past fortnight aggregate 67,500 head,—a number altogether unprecedented, and at a time of year when poultry, and game, and cheap packing-house cuts are abundant,—the sustained character of the general market has been a surprise to everyone. The eastward shipments on the hoof were less than one-third of the receipts. There were liberal shipments of dressed beef, but the larger part of the supply fell into the hands of local canners and butchers. Saturday's run was unusually liberal for the last day of the week, and, as no class of buyers took hold with much interest, a goodly number of common to good grades were unsold at the close. We give the following as the

QUOTATIONS:

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,450 lbs and upwards	$5.50@6.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,400 lbs	4.65@5.15
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	4.15@4.40
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	3.50@4.00
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 850 to 1,050 lbs	2.50@3.15
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 600 to 1,000 lbs	2.50@3.20
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	1.75@2.40

HOGS—In this branch of the live-stock market trade, from the opening to the finish, was uninterruptedly active, and prices, notwithstanding an average daily supply of 50,000 hogs, were strong throughout. In fact, they closed higher than they opened, heavy grades showing an advance for the week of 10c per 100 lbs. Although the receipts exceeded by something like 26,000 the "big week" of January, 1879, the supply was very little in excess of the demand. Some hogs were left over at the close of each day, but those so left were not of desirable quality; otherwise a ready outlet would have been found for all the offerings. Eastern buyers did not cut a very important figure in the week's transactions. So sharp was the demand from local packers that only about 15,000 head of the 302,000 received passed into their hands. Saturday's market was active and steady at $4.60@4.75 for light weights, and at $4.50@4.95 for poor to extra heavy grades. One year ago prices ranged from $3.65@3.85 for the former, and at $3.70@4.10 for the latter.

SHEEP—Were in full supply and not very active request. Good to choice qualities about held their own, but in poor to medium there was a decline of 25c. We quote poor to best at $2.75@4.50 per 100 lbs.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 20.—CATTLE—The *Price Current* reports: Receipts, 648; shipments, 1,442; good lots in demand; poor, dull; native shippers, $3.60@4.60; native cows, $2.00@2.80; native stockers, $2.50@3.50; grass Texans, $1.75@2.70; half-breeds, $2.40@3.40.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,241; shipments, none; market active, but weaker; choice, $4.40@4.45; light shipping and mixed packing, $4.30@4.40.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 20.—CATTLE—Unchanged: little doing; supply consisted only of butcher grades, which sold at $2.25@75 for mixed natives and grass Texans. Receipts, 700; shipments, 350.

SHEEP—Unchanged; fair to choice, $3.25@4.25. Receipts, 700; shipments, 75.

HOGS—Fairly active; Yorkers and Baltimores, $4.30@4.40; mixed packing, $4.40@4.65; butchers, to fancy, $4.70@4.80. Receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, 700 head.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 20.—HOGS—Steady; common, $3.90@4.30; light, $4.30@4.50; packing, $4.45@4.60; butchers', $4.55@4.65; receipts, 11,000; shipments, 1,400.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 20.—HOGS—Dull and lower; $4.25@4.60. Receipts, 13,325; shipments, 420.

LUMBER.

Was quiet at the sale docks. The offerings were small, the fleet being weather-bound on the east side of the lake. The arrivals are expected to be light, as few boats are chartered to go out, and there is not much stuff to come. Several sales have been made to arrive at prices that are slightly above the recent range. Dry inch is quoted 25@50c per 1,000 feet higher, and standard shingles have advanced 5@7½c. There is some inquiry for lumber, and the feeling is firm. Following are the cargo quotations:

Green piece stuff	$8.25@ 8.50
Green common inch	10.00@11.00
Green medium	11.00@13.00
Green good inch	14.00@18.00
Standard shingles	2.25@ 2.35
Extra shingles	2.35@ 2.50
Lath	1.70@ 1.75

At the yards trade continues good, and the market is quoted firm. Dealers are buying considerable lumber of each other. Below are yard quotations:

First and second clear, 3 inch	$47.00
First and second clear, 1 and 2 inch	45.00
First and second clear, 1¼@1½ inch	43.00
Third clear, do	38.00
First and second clear rough, 1 inch	40.00
Third clear, do	43.00
First and second clear dressed siding	37.00
Common dressed siding	20.00
Flooring, second common dressed	19.50
Box-boards, 13 inch	32.00
A stock boards, 10@12 inch, rough	17.00@18.00
B stock boards, 10@12 inch	35.00@37.00
C stock boards, 10@12 inch	30.00@33.00
Fencing, first quality	24.00@28.00
Fencing No. 2	12.50@13.50
Common boards, 12@20 ft	10.50@11.50
Common boards, No. 2, 12 and 18 ft	12.00@14.00
Dimension stuff	10.00@11.00
Dimension stuff, 20@30 ft	10.50@11.50
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, inclusive, 18 ft. under	12.00@20.00
Pickets, flat, rough, and good	11.00@12.00
Lath	2.00@ 2.25
Shingles, standard and choice	2.50@ 2.65
Shingles, extra	2.75@ 2.90
Shingles, clear	3.10@ 3.25

BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.—FLOUR—Winter wheat families advanced 12½@15c, but buyers holding off; Western extras, $3.75; Minnesota, extras and clear medium, $5.25@5.37½; choice, $5.75; good, $5.50; straight, $5.25@6.50; Ohio medium, $5.00; fair, $5.75 good, $6.00; choice, $6.10@6.25; St. Louis choice, $6.50; winter wheat patents, $7.00@7.50; Minnesota patent process, $7.37½@8.37½. Rye quiet, $5.37½.

GRAIN—Wheat—Demand active; rejected, on track, $1.11; Michigan white, elevator, $1.20; No. 2 red, November, $1.21⅞ bid, $1.22½ asked; December, $1.22¾ bid, $1.23¾ asked; January, $1.25¼ bid, $1.25¾ asked; February, $1.27½ bid, $1.28 asked. Corn higher: rejected, on track, 57c; old Western mixed, on track, 61@62c; sail mixed, November, 60¼c bid, 62c asked; December, 58¾c bid, 59c asked; January, 59c bid, 60c asked; February, 59c bid, 60¼c asked. Oats—Demand active and prices have advanced; No. 2 white, 43c; No 2 do, 42¾c; and No. 3 white do, 40@41c; rejected and mixed, 37c.

PROVISIONS—Nominally unchanged.

BUTTER—In good demand for choice; creamery extra, 33c; do, good to choice, 30@32c; New York State and Bradford County (Pennsylvania) extras, 26@29c; Western Reserve, 22@24c; do, good to choice, 16@20c.

EGGS—Scarce and wanted at 28c.

CHEESE—Demand fair and market firm; creamery, 12¾@13c; fair to good, 11@12c.

PETROLEUM—Dull at 10¼c.

WHISKY—Excited at $1.12.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 38,000 bu; corn, 40,000 bu; oats, 4,800 bu; rye, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 18,000 bu; corn, 124,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 20.—FLOUR—Active and firm with upward tendency.

GRAIN—Wheat higher and strong: No. 2 Western winter red spot and November, $1.22@1.22½; December, $1.22½@1.22⅞; January, $1.25¾@1.25½; February, $1.28¼@1.28½; March, $1.30½@1.31. Corn—Western higher and strong; Western mixed spot and November, 60@60¼c; December, 59¼@59½c; new, 58⅝@58¾c; January, 59¾@59⅞c; steamer, 54c. Oats firm at full prices, but no transactions in absence of receipts. Rye quiet at $1.00@1.02.

HAY—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Active and firm for job lots at full prices.

BUTTER—Firm; prime to choice Western packed, 16@23c; roll, 18@22c.

EGGS—Firm; fresh, 25c; limed, 18@20c.

PETROLEUM—Dull and unchanged.

COFFEE—Firm; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 11½@13¾c.

SUGAR—Steady: A soft, 9⅝c.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.12½@1.13.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool per steamer unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,010 brls; wheat, 14,025 bu; corn, 74,450 bu; oats, none; rye, 100 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, none; corn, 15,000 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 606,484 bu; corn, 151,239 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 20.—FLOUR—Higher; XX at $3.80@4.10; XXX, $4.50@4.65; family, $4.90@5.10; choice, $5.10@5.40; fancy, $5.50@5.75.

GRAIN—Wheat higher; No. 2 red, $1.06¼@1.06⅝ cash; $1.06¾@1.07⅛ December; $1.09¼@1.10 January; $1.12⅛ February; No. 3 do, $1.10@1.10¼; No. 4 do, 98c. Corn easier at 45@44⅝c cash and 45c November; 43⅛@43½c December; 43¼@43⅝c January; 43⅝@43⅜c February; 46¼@47c May. Oats firmer and slow at 32⅝c cash; 32¼c bid for December; 34c bid for January. Rye firm at 88c. Barley firm; prime to fancy at 75c@1.05.

LEAD—Quiet at 4½c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Higher at 27c.

WHISKY—Higher at $1.12.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $13.75. Dry salt meats quiet at $4.40@4.50, $6.80@6.90, $7.00@7.10. Bacon dull at 5¼@8⅝@9c. Lard firm at $8.15.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 48,000 bu; corn, 49,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 9,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 163,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; barley, none.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 20.—FLOUR—Demand fair and market firm; superfine, $3.25@3.75; XX, $4.50@4.75; XXX, $5.00@5.25; high grades, $5.40@6.25.

GRAIN—Corn steady with a fair demand; 63@64c. Oats scarce and firm at 44@45c.

CORN-MEAL—Dull at $2.00@2.37½.

HAY—Firmer; choice, $23.50@24.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet but firm at $14.00. Lard scarce and firm, at $9.00@9.37½; keg, $9.75. Bulk meats steady; shoulders, packed, 5¼c; clear rib, 7¾c; clear, 8c. Bacon dull; shoulders, 5⅝c; clear rib, 8⅝c; clear, 8¾c. Hams—Sugar-cured, demand fair and market firm; canvased, 9@9½c.

WHISKY—Steady: Western rectified, $1.05@1.10.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and lower; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 11¾@14½c. Sugar active, firm, and higher on account of freeze in sugar district; common to good common, 4¾@5¼c; fair to fully fair, 5¾@6c; prime to choice, 7@7¼c; yellow clarified, 7½@7¾c. Molasses in good demand at full prices; common, 30@33c; centrifugal, 23@40c; fair, 35@37c; prime to choice, 38@47c; fancy, 46@47c. Rice in good demand; Louisiana, ordinary to choice, 4¾@6c.

BRAN—Quiet at $1.05.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Nov. 20.—FLOUR—Firm; Western superfine, $3.75@4.00; common extras, $4.25@4.75; Wisconsin extras, $4.50@5.75; Minnesota do, $5.00@6.50; winter wheats, Ohio and Michigan, $5.50@6.00; Indiana, $5.50@6.50; St. Louis, $6.00@6.75; spring wheat patents, $7.00@8.50; winter do, $6.50@8.00.

GRAIN—Corn scarce and higher; mixed and yellow, 63½@65c; high-mixed, 61c. Oats firm; No. 1 and extra white, 47@48c; No. 2 white, 45@46c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 43@44c. Rye—$1.05@1.07.

BUTTER—Choice Western creameries, 30@33c; choice ladle-packed, 21@23c; common to good, 15@20c.

EGGS—Western fresh, 23@25c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,300 brls; 2,500 sacks; corn, 57,000 bu; wheat, 8,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 250 brls; corn, 10,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 20.—FLOUR—Steady and firm.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; closed firm and higher; No. 1 hard, $1.14½; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.09; No. 2 do, $1.07; November, $1.07; December, $1.08; January, $1.09¼; No. 3 Milwaukee, 94½c; No. 4, 83c; rejected nominal. Corn quiet and lower; No. 2, 43½c. Oats scarce and firm; No. 2, 33c. Rye firm; No. 1, 85½c. Barley lower; No. 2 spring, 85c.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Mess pork, $13.25 old; new, $14.00; $13.95 for January. Lard—Prime steam, $8.25 cash and November.

HOGS—Steady at $4.45@4.65.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 6¼c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 50,000 bu; oats, 20,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 40,000 bu; oats, 14,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 20.—COTTON—Steady at 10¾c.

FLOUR—Steady; family, $5.10@5.35; fancy, $5.70@6.25.

GRAIN—Wheat strong; No. 2 amber, $1.08; No. 2 red, $1.09@1.10. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed, 52@53c; new shelled, 48c. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed, 35c. Rye steady; No. 2, 97c. Barley active and firm; No. 2 fall, 97c@$1.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal at $13.00. Lard strong and higher at $8.30. Bulk meats quiet but steady; shoulders, $4.75; clear rib, $7.25. Bacon quiet at $7.80@8.30.

WHISKY—Active, firm, and higher at $1.11.

BUTTER—Demand fair and market firm; choice Western Reserve, 20@23c; choice Central Ohio, 16@20c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 20.—COTTON—Firm at 10⅝c.

FLOUR—Steady; extra, $3.25@3.50; extra choice fancy, $5.75@6.25.

GRAIN—Wheat heavy; 98c@$1.00. Corn. Demand fair and market firm; No. 2 white, 46c; do mixed, 45c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 36c; do mixed, 35c. Rye steady with a fair demand; No. 2, 90@93c.

HAY—Steady; $15.00@16.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $14.50. Lard—Prime steam nominal. Bulk-meats steady; clear rib, $7.50; clear, $7.85. Bacon steady; clear rib, $8.25; clear, $8.62½. Hams—Sugar-cured at 10c.

WHISKY—Higher; $1.11.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 20.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 red Wabash, November, $1.10; December, $1.10¼; January, $1.12¼; February, $1.14⅝; No. 3 red Wabash, $1.02; rejected, 92½c. Corn quiet; No. 2, December, 45c; May, 49½c; rejected new, 44c. Oats firmer; No. 2 spot, 35½c; May, 40c.

CLOVER-SEED—Prime mammoth, $4.85; No. 2 do, $4.40.

HOGS—Dressed, $5.25.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 59,000 bu; corn, 33,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 93,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; oats, none.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 20.—GRAIN—Corn firm; high-mixed, 43@43½c; mixed, 42c; sales for May at 45¼@45½c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 33½@34c; sales for May at 37c. Rye firm; No. 2, 89c.

HIGHWINES—Firm at $1.10.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 3,150 bu; corn, 45,600 bu; oats, 16,800 bu; rye, 5,900 bu; barley, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,500 bu; corn, 18,000 bu; oats, 10,500 bu; rye, 3,500 bu.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 20.—GRAIN—The *Price Current* reports: Wheat—Receipts, 11,934 bu; shipments, 10,078 bu; market unsettled; No. 3 cash, 85¾c; November, 85¾c; No. 2, cash, 88c; November, 88c; No. 1, cash, 94c; November, 94c. Corn—Receipts, 12,825 bu; shipments, 20,642 bu; higher; No. 2 cash, 36¼c; November, 36c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N.Y., Nov. 20.—GRAIN—Wheat—Nothing doing; No. 1 hard Duluth sold last evening at $1.23. Corn, 52½c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Navigation on canal for open boats; moving slowly.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Nov. 20.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 1 white, $1.06¼; November, $1.06¼; December, $1.06⅝; January, $1.08⅜; February, $1.10⅜; No. 2 white, $1.03½; No. 2 red, $1.08¼; receipts, 36,000 bu; shipments, 58,000 bu.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 20.—GRAIN—Wheat strong; No. 2 red, $1.06½@1.07. Corn firm at 43@44½c. Oats firm at 31½c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Nov. 20.—GRAIN—Wheat firm. Corn scarce and nominal.

COTTON.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 20.—COTTON—Higher; middling, 10⅝c. Sales, 1,900 bales; receipts, 1,700 bales; shipments 1,900 bales; stock, 35,330 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 20.—COTTON—Strong; some sales higher; middling, 11⅛c; low middling, 10⅝c; good ordinary, 9⅝c. Net receipts, 4,360; gross, 4,552; exports, Continent, 4,700; sales, 7,000; stock, 241,311.

PETROLEUM.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 20.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude easy; United certificates, 90⅝c; refined, 10¼c Philadelphia delivery.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 20.—PETROLEUM—Steady; quotations unchanged; Standard white, 110 test, 11½c.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 20.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Dull at 43c.

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36 Park Place, New York.

MARINE

Continuation of the Col[d] Its Effect upon [Navi]gation.

A Firm Ice Blockade on ... and at the Head ... Erie.

Disastrous Results of ... Gale on Lakes E... Ontario.

Barges G. W. Wesley, ... Bay City Totally ... at Erie.

The Wheat-Laden Schoo[ner] ... Sunk at Buffalo and ... Lost.

Two Schooners Ashore on ... Other Disasters Also ...

Release of the T. W. Palmer—Ide... on Beaver Island Not Yet ...

THE COLD SN[AP].

A NIGHT AND DAY OF BITT[ER] ...

FORMATION OF IC[E].

ARRIVAL OF AN ICE-CLA[D] ...

LAKE ST. CLAIR, DETROIT RIV[ER] ... ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chic[ago Tribune].

MARINE NEWS.

Continuation of the Cold Weather and Its Effect upon Navigation.

A Firm Ice Blockade on Lake St. Clair and at the Head of Lake Erie.

Disastrous Results of Saturday's Gale on Lakes Erie and Ontario.

Barges G. W. Wesley, Eldorado, and Bay City Totally Wrecked at Erie.

The Wheat-Laden Schooner Falmouth Sunk at Buffalo and One Life Lost.

Two Schooners Ashore on Lake Ontario—Other Disasters Also Reported.

Release of the T. W. Palmer—Identity of the Craft on Beaver Island Not Yet Established.

THE COLD SNAP.

A NIGHT AND DAY OF BITTER WEATHER.

Everything that is written, just now, concerning the weather and navigation is read with the most intense interest by the owners of several hundred vessels yet "at large," and thousands who have friends and kin on board of those vessels. Morning after morning the lake-port record is eagerly scanned to note the progress made toward destinations, and the weather bulletins are subjected to careful perusal for the purpose of noting the direction and force of the winds, the barometrical indications, and the temperature of the atmosphere. The time is truly a trying one to those in port equally with the hardy men outside.

The prediction made by the local weather observers on Saturday, of an unusually cold night, was fulfilled to the letter. Yesterday morning early the thermometers in various parts of the city recorded everywhere from 1 to 5 degrees below zero, according to the points of exposure. Nor did the advent of the sun have any seeming effect upon the situation. The temperature continued low all day. A keen wind added to the discomfort of outdoor travel until the afternoon waned. Then, with the setting of the sun, the wind lulled, the direction of the air current appeared to change a point or two south, and people fancied they noticed a marked moderation in the temperature. Undoubtedly they were right to a certain extent, for with the dying away of the wind the air lost its burning sting. Yet, in truth, Sunday night was not one whit less cold than Saturday night.

FORMATION OF ICE.

Ice has formed in large quantities, on river and lake alike, since Saturday night. In the main river and its branches the ice is fully one inch thick, but it has been broken up by tugs. In Mud Lake the thickness of the ice last evening was fully four inches. All along the west shore, from the head to the foot of the lake, sheet ice of a flinty character formed for a distance of several miles from the land. The head of the lake was frozen completely over. But this ice offered no resistance to the passage of steamers, neither did it do any damage to those unsheathed with iron, because a marked ground-swell from the north kept it broken up and constantly in motion. But as this swell dies away it will knit together again more firmly than ever, and then only tugs and steamers whose bows are sheathed with iron can pass the barrier without danger of being cut through. Between 7 and 8 o'clock yesterday morning the tug J. G. Campbell started out in the lake, and at a distance of two miles from the shore ran north to a point opposite the Marine Hospital before she found any open water, and even this proved to be but a small "patch." The ice was fully one inch thick, and covered the lake as far as the eye could reach. The tug A. Miller proceeded to South Chicago in the forenoon with the schooner Golden West, and brought back a similar report.

ARRIVAL OF AN ICE-CLAD FLEET.

Propellers and sail vessels which arrived during Saturday night and yesterday were coated from stem to stern with ice of the purest white, and varying from one-fourth to one-half an inch in thickness. In case of the propellers the hulls alone were coated, but the schooners, less fortunate because they cannot be housed in, carried many tons of ice upon deck and about their headgear. In several cases vessels carried what might be termed "bones in their jaws" of large size and much weight, running to a point under the end of the bowsprit. This ice had formed upon the shrouds leading back to the hulls.

Among the arrivals during the early hours of Saturday night were the steam-barge S. C. Baldwin, towing the schooner Golden West, both from Escanaba with iron-ore, and the schooners J. W. Doane and Chandler J. Wells, from Buffalo with coal. All of these sail vessels were by the head according to the amount of ice that had been permitted to accumulate upon them forward. The Doane and Wells were by the head nearly two feet each. Upon their decks forward the ice was fully three feet deep, while they carried many tons upon their headgear and sides. They were curious to look at, but evidently most uncomfortable to abide in. The Captain of the Baldwin reported that he came out of Death's Door passage on Friday in company with the schooners Higgie and Jones, Clara Parker, and several others, but the southwest gale compelled all of these vessels to run back for shelter. The Doane and Wells slipped away from the fleet at anchor in the Straits and came through without stopping. They had to work a considerable distance along the west shore against the southwester Friday and Friday night.

Yesterday the first vessel to put in an appearance was the schooner A. Mosher, Capt. C. Bentley, laden with lumber from Menominee. She arrived at noon. Capt. Bentley reports that he saw the schooner George G. Houghton, downward-bound with grain, in Bailey's Harbor on Friday. Several vessels laden with ties were also there. He saw three or four small coarse-freighters in light trim at anchor under Plum Island; he also saw the lights of three or four vessels in North Bay. The grain-laden schooner Donaldson was met on Saturday off Sturgeon Bay Canal, bowling along nicely. The schooner Resumption, bound for Ford River, was met between Whitefish Bay and the lake entrance to the Sturgeon Bay Canal. The schooner Acorn was met off Kewaunee all right. The Mosher left Menominee at noon on Thursday. She has six inches of ice on her deck forward, and her headgear is also badly iced, the weight of the joint accumulation putting her by the head six inches. She goes into winter quarters immediately.

Following the Mosher closely came the tug Bismark, towing the barges E. E. Tyson, Marinette, and Isaac Stephenson, laden with lumber from Menominee. This fleet was badly iced, but brought no news.

Yesterday afternoon the Anchor Line propeller Lehigh and Western Transportation Company propeller Chicago arrived from below almost simultaneously. Both were heavily coated with ice. Capt. Condon, of the Chicago, reports that he saw a number of vessels at anchor between Washington and Detroit Islands Saturday morning; also two at the entrance to Death's Door. Two downward-bound vessels were met off the Foxes during Saturday forenoon. Early yesterday morning the thermometer on the Chicago indicated five degrees below zero. The propeller was then a little below Milwaukee. Capt. Condon asserts that, with the exception of his last trip down the lakes on the propeller Mohawk late in November, 1871, the weather of Saturday night was the coldest he ever experienced on the lakes. The Chicago brought 726 tons of merchandise, and made the run from Buffalo to this port in three days and nineteen hours.

Later in the afternoon the schooner Higgie & Jones arrived from Escanaba with a cargo of iron-ore for the South-Branch Rolling-Mills. The liberal coating of ice carried changed the color of her hull from black to white. She was fully eighteen inches by the head.

At dusk the schooner H. J. Webb arrived, with a cargo of coal. The green of her hull could hardly be discerned through the heavy coat of ice which she carried. She was literally covered with ice on deck from stem to stern also. The Webb spent several days at Escanaba, where she sought a refuge from heavy wheather outside.

Close after the Webb came the schooners Belle Walbridge and America, both laden with lumber from Sturgeon Bay. Both of these vessels also carried large quantities of ice forward and along their sides.

It was reported after dark that others of the west-shore fleet had hove in sight in the direction of Grosse Point, and tugs started down to tow them in. The reporter did not deem it worth his while to lie in wait for them, as the story of ice and icy discomfort had become somewhat monotonous to him from its constant repetition.

LAKE ST. CLAIR, DETROIT RIVER, AND LAKE ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 21.—At this writing Detroit River is full of floating ice, which will average from four to five inches in thickness.

Lake St. Clair is frozen over. The tug Champion arrived here at noon, towing the large schooner Charles Foster. Capt. Inman, of the Champion, says it was all he could do to cross Lake St. Clair, and it is his opinion that by morning it will be an impossibility for any boat to force a passage through, as to-night is by far the coldest we have had.

The Cleveland steamer Northwest, which left here at 10:40 last night, succeeded in getting as far Colchester, but was unable to go further on account of the ice, and had to back out for nearly two miles in order to turn around. She then returned here. The steamer Garland, which was dispatched to the steam-barge Jarvis Lord, sunk at Turtle Island, reports the ice fully five inches thick in Lake Erie. There is a fleet of about sixty vessels now on Lake Erie, bound up, which will be unable to get in the river unless we have a very sudden change in the weather.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AMHERSTBURG, Nov. 21.—The river is full of floating ice. It was nearly blocked several times to-day. If the wind goes down it will likely block solid to-night. Several craft are looking out for docks to lay up at. They have little hopes of getting to their desitnation.

A large fleet is reported in Lake Erie. The tug Erie Belle reports seeing the schooner Dewey off Colchester, and a large schooner, light, from Toledo, at the mouth of the river. The tug could only make two miles an hour light.

The ice is very heavy on Bar Point. The steamer Northwest tried to go down the south passage for Cleveland, but come back here and returned to Detroit.

It is still very cold; wind southwest; mercury, zero.

PROSPECTS ON THE ERIE CANAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, Nov. 21.—The cold snap, it is feared, will end the canal business, although the latest accounts do not report any amount of ice in the canal between here and Albany. Boats are being rushed through with all possible speed, and Superintendent of Public-Works Dutcher hopes to see them all through. It is scarcely possible, however, for them all to reach Albany before the canal is frozen over.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 21.—The weather to-day closed the Erie and Oswego Canals in this section. There are 700 boats between Rochester and Utica. The ice-breaker will be put to work on the Syracuse and long levels of the Erie Canal to-morrow, and an attempt made to get boats through. If a thaw sets in in a day or two boats will be able to reach tide-water. The last boats left Buffalo Wednesday last, and are now between this city and Rochester.

SAGINAW BAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Nov. 21.—Heavy ice extends out on Saginaw Bay to the Charity Islands.

THE DISASTER RECORD.

STRUCK UPON A SHOAL.

About 7 o'clock Friday evening the schooner Red-White-and-Blue, Capt. Jere Coleman, while beating up this lake struck upon the shoal situated one and three-quarters miles southeast of Claybanks pier. She struck so heavily, it is said, as to carry her boom over the weather rail. Several moments later, when clear of the shoal, she wore around on the starboard tack, but finally turned and ran down the lake. She is supposed either to have broken her centreboard or sprang a leak.

THE BEAVER ISLAND DISASTER.

Capt. Condon, of the propeller Chicago, saw the vessel yesterday reported ashore on the southwest end of Beaver Island, when he passed that point at 9 o'clock Saturday morning. There was no signal of distress flying, and the vessel appeared deserted. He describes her bulwarks as white, and thought the hull might be painted white also, but this may be the result of an accumulation of ice on her side. Nothing has yet been learned that might tend to establish the identity of the craft.

LOST OVERBOARD.

A sailor named George Kenny was lost overboard from the barge Fulton about thirty miles west of Long Point, Lake Erie, Friday morning. Kenny lived at St. Clair, Mich., and was 20 years old.

CANAL-BOAT SUNK.

The canal-boat Charles Conant, loaded with lumber from Tonawanda, is sunk at Middleport, N. Y. Her cargo was shipped by Smith, Fassett & Co., of Tonawanda, and insured in this city.

THE JARVIS LORD.

The steam-barge Jarvis Lord, sunk at Turtle Island, Maumee River, is insured for $30,000 upon a valuation of $35,000, as follows:

Manhattan	$5,000
Greenwich	5,000
Toledo	5,000
Buffalo	5,000
Mercantile	5,000
Pacific	5,000

The cargo, consisting of 23,000 bushels of wheat and 8,000 bushels corn, is covered by insurance to the extent of $25,950, in the following companies and amounts:

Toledo	$8,450
Mercantile	4,000
Great Western	5,500
Merchants'	2,500
National Lloyds	2,500
St. Paul	3,000

The owners of the steam-barge are M. M. Drake, F. A. Georger, and Capt. A. W. Drake, her commander.

MINOR DISASTERS.

The schooner John Stevenson lost two jibs on Lake Erie Friday night.

On Saturday the propellers Depere and Menominee, while running back to Grand Haven Harbor, struck the bar about seventy-five feet from the end of the North Pier, directly in the middle of the channel, but got inside all right. Evidently Grand Haven harbor is again in a dangerous condition.

Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*: The schooner Scotia, Capt. Martin, arrived down last night. She did not strike on the Lime-Kilns crossing nor go into dock at Detroit. She was leaking slightly, and will be docked here.

THREE BARGES TOTALLY WRECKED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Nov. 21.—During the terrible snow-storm of last night the steam-barge Donaldson, having in tow the barges G. W. Wesley, Capt. Sanderson, seven men; Eldorado, Capt. Slifield, seven men; Bay City, Capt. Shepherd, seven men and one woman, all bound from Buffalo to Saginaw, were rendered powerless and drifted into shore. The steam-barge cast off the three barges, and succeeded in making this port, but the others grounded at a most dangerous point seven miles below the city. The Wesley and Eldorado ran so high on the rocks that the crew succeeded in getting ashore during the night, but the Bay City, being laden with coal, struck further from shore, and in the heavy seas no boat could live. All night the vessel beat upon the rocks, the crew expecting her to go to pieces every moment. The disaster was not known in Erie until this afternoon, and, the sea being too high to render any assistance by water, the Life-Saving Service, with their mortars and lines, cut their way through the drifts and dragged the apparatus around by land. At 6 o'clock the Wesley and Edwards were almost broken up, but the Bay City could be seen occasionally through the mist. The first shot from the mortar carried the line over the vessel, and in twenty minutes Minnie Lafrey, the only woman, was hauled ashore nearly frozen to death and quite unconscious. The others were brought ashore one by one, and at 8 your representative had the pleasure of assisting the last man out of the breeches buoy. All were in a fearful condition, nearly frozen. Each vessel is valued at $8,000, but the Bay City is the only one insured. The vessels are now total wrecks. The arrival of assistance was most timely, as the Bay City caught fire a few moments before.

[The barge Eldorado was rebuilt from the wreck of the propeller Equator, at Sheboygan, Wis. She was originally built at Buffalo, by F. N. Jones, in 1857. Her measurement was 620 tons and rating B2½.

The barge Bay City was built at Portsmouth, Mich., by S. J. Trippe, in 1857, and was largely repaired in 1874. Her measurement was 306 tons.

The G. W. Wesley measured 280 tons. She was built at East Saginaw by Fox in 1867, was lengthened in 1871, and had a scow bottom. Her rating was B2½, and value about $4,000.]

THE GALE AND DISASTERS AT BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 21.—The blizzard struck Buffalo early Saturday, and continued to increase in volume until toward evening it developed into a perfect gale. The mercury dropped down to a dangerous proximity to zero, and the suffering of crews was simply terrible. Vessels arrived during yesterday and to-day whose rigging were coated with several inches of ice, reminding one of glass ships. The wind began blowing at five miles per hour, but rapidly increased until it whistled through ice-clad rigging at forty miles per hour. Numerous vessels that started out late yesterday, after the most wonderful experiences put back to this harbor with sails blown to shreds, broken masts, and some frozen sailors.

Outside of the loss of spars, etc., but one serious disaster is reported, the wrecking of the schooner Falmouth upon the new breakwater at this port. The Falmouth was a three-masted canal schooner, that had a contract to carry grain from Toledo to Oswego, and left the latter city Friday bound for the former city. She was laden with 16,500 bushels of wheat. They left on Friday afternoon with a light wind blowing, and proceeded along all right until about 7 o'clock last evening, when they were struck by a heavy snow-squall. She was then off Long Point. The cold was fearful at times, and the flying snow made it extremely hard for sailors to work in the rigging. Capt. Thomas Murray made efforts to reach the anchorage under the point. He failed in this, however, as the centreboard was jammed and could not be raised. Then they set sail as best they could, and turned for Buffalo. It was pitch dark, with a heavy sea rolling and the wind increasing in velocity. Huge waves swept over her, and it was all that the sailors could do to keep their hold upon the stiff and slippery rigging. Off Grand River a sudden gust tore away the fore and main sheets, together with fore-boom, foregaff and main-gaff, the crew could do nothing now, and the vessel was run the rest of the distance under staysail and jib. At 3 o'clock this morning they sighted Buffalo light, and shortly before 4 o'clock they came in sight of the new breakwater. The tug Compound then hove in sight and called for a line. Investigation showed that all of the Falmouth's hawsers were stiff with ice, and nothing but a small line was left with which to be towed. This was thrown to the tug, but as soon as she began to pull the line parted. While other arrangements were being made a heavy squall swept the doomed vessel away from the tug and carried her bow forward on the pier. She struck with a terrific crash, and then swung around sideways, and the Captain and three sailors jumped out upon the breakwater. The Mate and one other sailor were down in the hold to get a new hawser when she struck. They ran up, and the sailor swung himself onto the pier. The Mate then ran down into the cabin to see if the cook was safe, and found her packing her trunk. He told her that they had only about ten minutes to save themselves. She refused to go, and all efforts to get her out were futile. She did not appear to know the danger she was in, and, being a very fleshy woman, it was impossible for the Mate, whose name is S. S. Decker, to carry her out. Seeing that nothing could be done for the cook, he betook himself up to the deck, and was just in time to swing himself by the mizzenpeak halyards out onto the pier, where the other members of the crew were gathered. Soon after he landed the vessel went down with the woman aboard, in about twenty-six feet of water, ten feet from the pier.

The crew was afterwards taken to the city by the tug, and seemed greatly overcome from their exposure.

Additional accidents are as follows: The little Canadian schooner Lewis Ross, hailing from Port Hope and bound from Toronto to Milwaukee with a cargo of barley, came into port in the morning about 4 o'clock, after her decks, bulwarks, rigging, and in fact the whole vessel, from stem to stern, were a sheet of ice, and to look at her yesterday, as she lay at Central Wharf, it would seem almost a physical impossibility for any crew to do anything with her in the state she was in. Her blocks, running rigging, and all her gear were masses of ice, and everything lying on her decks was frozen stiff. She left Toronto on the 8th inst. and was five days windbound at Port Colborne, after which she started up the lake, meeting with baffling winds and ugly weather, which drove her back more than once, and finally compelled her to square away for Buffalo.

As already stated, the schooner John B. Merrill, which left port Friday afternoon, got up as far as Port Stanley, when she was struck by the gale and her main-boom carried away. The weather becoming thick and intensely cold, Capt. Fitzgerald put her about and ran back.

The schooner Acontias, Capt. Nelson, which left here Wednesday afternoon bound for Detroit, with a cargo of coal, was caught half way between Rondeau and Port Stanley, and about eight miles from the north shore. The wind was from west, with very heavy sea, and while going about the main boom bail gave way breaking her boom. The vessel headed for Buffalo, getting in yesterday about noon after a very disagreeable and bitterly cold night.

The little schooner Tim Baker, Capt. Lohr, which went out Friday night bound for Detroit, was also compelled to run back, and reached port yesterday afternoon in rather pitable plight, with her mainsail and foresail split and forestay sail gone, and her decks, rigging, and spars covered with ice. She was met outside by the tug Rambler and towed in.

A report having reached here early yesterday forenoon that there was a vessel stranded on the south shore some miles up the bay, the tugs B. F. Bruce and Sarah E. Bryant put out about 10 o'clock in the face of a very heavy sea and strong gale, to go to her assistance. After bucking against the wind and blinding spray for about three-quarters of an hour, they sighted a large barge a little this side of Bay View, and about two miles from the shore, which proved to be the Journeyman, belonging to the tow of the steam-barge Belle Cross, from which she broke loose during the night. On getting alongside one of the tugs gave them a line, which, on being straightened out, slipped off the timber-head. The Captain of the barge, not being able to get his anchor up, refused to slip his cable, and said he would stay where he was, as his vessel was riding easy and he had no fear of her dragging.

The schooner Carlingford, which left port Friday night, and got up as far as Dunkirk, was obliged to run back, and now Capt. Perry has determined on stripping and laying up here for the winter.

The name of the unfortunate woman who lost her life by the wreck of the Falmouth could not be ascertained, as it was known to no one on board except possibly the Captain. The Mate and the sailors only knew her as "The Cook." She belonged at Hamilton, Ont.

Capt. William Sunderland, of the barge Fulton, which arrived down early this morning in tow of the propeller Allegheny, reports the Falmouth will be an entire loss.

[The Falmouth was built at Manitowoc, by Hanson & Scoor, in 1873. She is owned by Thomas Martin, of Oswego, measures 234 tons burthen, rates A2, and was worth about $12,000.]

THE JARVIS LORD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Nov. 21.—The propeller Garland returned here from Turtle Island to get more pumps, being unable to pump the Jarvis Lord out with the two pumps she had. She will attempt to return to-night, but it is very doubtful whether a passage can be effected, as the ice is making fast.

THE DAVID VANCE ASHORE.

The schooner David Vance is ashore at Bar Point. She is reported as being towed on by a tug. The tug Samson has gone to her, and is thought will get her off easily.

PROPELLER WAVERLY SUNK.

The propeller Waverly, of the Union Line, bound up, struck at the Lime Kiln crossing, and, commencing to leak badly, was run aground on Grassy Island. The ferry-boat Excelsior went to her assistance with three steam-pumps. She is expected to arrive here to-night.

A telegram was received by Capt. Westcott to-day from C. F. Dunbar, contractor at the Lime-Kiln crossing, to the effect that the lightship at the crossing was carried away by running ice.

THE T. W. PALMER OFF.

William Livingston, Jr., owner of the steam-barge T. W. Palmer, which was ashore ten miles above Cheboygan, received a dispatch at noon to-day that the Palmer was off and had passed Cheboygan, bound down, all right.

STRANDED NEAR CONSECON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NAPANEE, Ont., Nov. 21.—A vessel was reported ashore this morning near Consecon, with a crew of five persons on board. She went ashore during the gale last night, but on account of the wires being disarranged this evening no further particulars can be obtained. A tremendous gale has been blowing all day from the northwest, and it is very cold.

A STEAM-BARGE AND CONSORT IN TROUBLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 21.—The steam-barge Minnesota and consort Jessie Linn, ore-laden from Escanaba, came into harbor this morning to secure a new tow-line. Outside, last night, the hawser parted close aboard the Minnesota, and the Linn was obliged to look out for herself. Finding it impossible to handle the barge with the line trailing in the water, it was cut adrift. This morning the Minnesota found the Linn with her foreboom broken, and came here as above stated. A new hawser was secured this afternoon, when the vessels left for Chicago.

DISASTERS NEAR AMHERSTBURG.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AMHERSTBURG, Ont., Nov. 21.—The gale continued all last night and to-day, with occasional snow-storms last night and intense cold. The propeller Waverly, drawing thirteen feet five inches, attempted to cross the Lime-Kilns last night, when the water commenced to come up, and ran on the rocks on the ranges. Henry Duff went to her with the Salty Jack. The Captain sent to Detroit for the ferryboat Excelsior to lighten her. Within half an hour the water came up a foot, and she released herself and passed up.

The propeller Conestoga also touched.

The schooner David Vance, in tow of the tug Samson, grounded on Bar Point and anchored there. When the water went down she was eighteen inches out. The tug is alongside and will bring her in when the water comes up. She is all right. Has coal for Milwaukee.

The schooner New Dominion, loaded with bolts for Buffalo, is hard aground at the mouth of the river. The tug Bob Hackett will go to her.

SCHOONER GUELPH ASHORE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 21.—The schooner Guelph, coal-laden, while trying to make this harbor last night was struck by a squall and driven ashore about twelve miles east of here, where she now lays. It is not yet known what damage she has sustained.

The Peerless, Wave Crest, Maggie McRae and Queen of the Lakes are also ashore.

SCOW LOUISE WRECKED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Nov. 21.—The scow Louise, with car-sills for Chicago, waterlogged at anchor here. Her centreboard was down, and went through her when the cable was paid out. She will be towed inside. The cargo of the Louise is owned by Ludington, Wells & Van Schaick, of Chicago.

GOT OFF.

The steam-barge Palmer got off the beach without any assistance. Damage not known.

The fleet here and at St. Helena is still windbound and badly iced.

Weather extremely cold and clearing up; west wind, fresh.

HOME GATHERINGS.

A LIVELY SENSATION.

A lively sensation was created early yesterday afternoon by the arrival of a courier from Hyde Park with the information that a vessel was burning in the lake about four miles due east from the suburb. Several policemen hastened to the tug centre, and in less time than it takes to write this the tugs J. G. Campbell, Tom Brown, J. C. Ingram, and O. B. Green were rushing in the direction of the scene of conflagration at full speed. A short distance southeast of the Government breakwater the flotilla met the tug A. Miller returning leisurely from a trip to South Chicago, whither she had towed the schooner Golden West. Capt. Gorman was plied with questions concerning the burning ship, and replied that he had seen nothing unusual on the way. He remarked that his course took him about four miles outside of Hyde Park, and suggested that as the fireman had put in a fire about the time he was passing that point the good people must have taken the smoke arising therefrom above the vapor which enshrouded the surface of the lake and hid the tug from view as coming from a burning vessel. The explanation appeared so satisfactory that the search was not prosecuted any farther. The scare was a lively one while it lasted, and cost more than one reporter a warm chase.

DOCK NOTES.

Last evening the schooner J. G. Masten, loaded with corn, was towed down to the lower harbor so as to be in readiness for a start for Buffalo when the weather takes a favorable turn.

The steam-barge S. C. Baldwin and schooner Golden West are discharging cargoes of iron-ore at South Chicago.

The tug Sweepstakes, and barges Peshtigo and Alert have gone into winter quarters here; also the schooner Ford River.

While working in the ice which covers Mud Lake on Saturday it was discovered that the planking of the tug A. B. Ward had been worn to a dangerous degree of thinness. The tug came down the South Branch, emptied her coal-bunkers, and laid up. She will undergo extensive repairs during the winter.

Yesterday the Vessel-Owners' tugs E. P. Ferry and M. Shields became disabled by breaking the hanger-pins of their rudders.

The schooner E. M. Portch, grain-laden, was met off Milwaukee at 3 p. m. Saturday, making excellent progress down the lake.

On her present trip the schooner Resumption will stop at Whitefish Bay and take on 200,000 feet of lumber that formed a portion of the cargo of the steamer City of Woodstock, which stranded Oct. 16 in the great gale.

One foot of snow fell at Grand Haven on Thursday.

The schooner C. J. Wells is chartered for a return trip to Buffalo with corn.

The steam-barge N. K. Fairbank arrived yesterday from Milwaukee in quest of a cargo.

Last evening the Commercial Line propeller Russia left for Buffalo with a cargo of 50,000 bushels of corn and 1,500 barrels of flour. The propeller Roanoke, of the same line, proceeded to an elevator to load.

John B. Lyon is making arrangements to have between 300,000 and 400,000 bushels of wheat transferred from the Rock Island Elevator to the Nutt house. A vessel will be engaged to make the transfer.

The owners of the scow Moses Gage were yesterday endeavoring to detect a possible rise of water in the river. They were expecting the Gage, and essayed to ascertain her approach in this wise.

NOTES FROM ABROAD.

SHIPBUILDING AND REPAIRS.

A correspondent writes from St. Clair, Mich.: "Shipbuilding along the St. Clair River will be better this winter than it has been in years before.

"The new steam-barge which is being built here for David Whitney, Jr., of Detroit, by Capt. Simon Langell, is nearly finished, and will be ready to launch in about ten days. She will be taken to Detroit to receive her machinery and finishing touches. She is a very handsome-looking boat.

"Capt. Langell is also building another steam-barge for Park, Woods & Co., of Cleveland. Rumor says that he is also to build another tow-barge for Mr. Whitney.

"Work has been commenced on two new steam-barges at Marine City. One is being built by David Lester and the other by Capt. William B. Morley.

"Capt. Luther L. Slyfield, of this city, has purchased the wreck of the Northern Transit propeller Cleveland. He intends rebuilding and converting her into a tow-barge this winter here."

The propeller Dromedary goes into dry-dock at Port Dalhousie, Ont., for a thorough rebuild.

The schooner Mary, of St. Catharines, will be largely repaired at Port Robinson, Ont.

At the Union Dry-Dock, in Buffalo, the propeller Chicago, owned by C. H. Lane & Co., is being extensively rebuilt. She will have new floor timbers, ceiling, stanchions, etc.

Capt. Joseph Sloan will give the schooner C. G. Mixer a thorough rebuilding at Buffalo during the winter, at a cost of between $6,000 and $8,000. She is to rate A 2.

GLEANINGS.

Capt. Dodge, late of the Van Raalte, has taken command of the steam-barge Ohio, Capt. Estes having been taken suddenly ill.

There is said to be a snag just below the Cleveland Life-Saving Station, which catches in the wheels and screws of vessels.

It is the intention to work 800 men day and night at the Sault Ste. Marie Canal until the upper dam is completed.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

AMHERSTBURG NOTES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AMHERSTBURG, Ont., Nov. 21.—At 10:30 last night the water went down two feet. Before midnight there was not more than twelve feet on the Lime Kilns, the lowest stage known for any length of time.

The Bar Point lightship was brought in by the tug Erie Belle to-day. She was nearly cut down by the ice. The Belle went after the Colchester lightship, but returned without her. The keeper was taken off, but the tug could not get a line to the lightship.

The steam-barge Oscar Townsend, bound up with hard coal, arrived here at 11 a. m. She was covered with ice, and considerably chafed by floating ice. She had to let go her barge Edward Kelly off Colchester lightship during a snow-storm, being unable to tow her. The Townsend grounded on Bar Point, and touched all the way in. The tug Erie Belle reports seeing the Kelly four miles below Colchester, riding at anchor all night. She offered to tow her in, but the schooner could not get up her anchors.

The steamer City of Detroit passed up at 4 p. m., and the City of Concord at noon.

The steamer Garland returned from the Jarvis Lord, sunk at Turtle's Island, at 4 p. m.

The barge Winona is still on Stony Island Reef.

The propeller Conemaugh is above the Lime-Kilns. Water thirteen feet six inches, and coming up slowly.

The Westford picked up her barge outside and passed up.

The D. F. Rose and barges Chicago Board of Trade and Marine City are here, and have about decided to lay up here. They are loaded with lumber for Cleveland.

The tugs Mocking Bird and Frank Moffat left for Port Huron to-day to lay up. The Mocking Bird was stuck in the ice for several hours.

The tug Erie Belle will go to the assistance of the Ed Kelly in the morning, and the Bob Hackett to the New Dominion.

The steam-barges Rose, Townsend, Warmington, and tugs Erie Belle and Bob Hackett are here.

NOTES FROM DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Nov. 21.—The Parker fleet arrived at Sand Beach this afternoon, bound for Escanaba. They are ordered by telegram back to Detroit to lay up.

The propellers Fountain City and Japan, which arrived this evening, report the fleets still at anchor in the Straits.

CLEVELAND'S CONTRIBUTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 3.—The schooner Emeu, tug Hawley, and tug Eme L., with tows, started out yesterday but were driven back. The Hawley tried it again to-day, but the weather was to much for her.

The schooners John O'Neil and Verona have stripped.

The ice above the railroad bridge, foot of South Water street, renders the river impassable.

The steamer Northwest left Detroit last night, but a dispatch says she put back. The steamer City of Detroit left here at 3 o'clock this morning.

LAKE PORTS.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 21.—Passed up—Propellers J. Pridgeon, Scotia, Ballentine and consort, Conestoga and consort, tug Vulcan and consort.

Arrived up and weather-bound—Popellers Alpena and tow, H. Howard and barges, Burlington and barges, R. Prindiville and consort, Bay City and barges, Missouri and barges, Ohio and barges; schooners D. E. Bailey, Ellen Spry, Trinidad, G. C. Finney, L. L. Lamb, J. S. Richards.

Down—Propellers C. J. Kershaw, New York, Japan, Nebraska, Fountain City, Boston, Montana, Oscoda, Alcona and consort; schooners P. S. Marsh, Belle Mitchell, P. Winslow, T. H. Howland.

Wind west, brisk; freezing hard.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 21.—Arrivals—Propeller Chauncey Hurlbut, schooners Stampede, North Cape, D. L. Watson, F. L. Danforth, American Union, and Leonard Hanna, grain, Chicago; propeller Winslow, Duluth.

Cleared—Schooners Rising Star, Scotia, coal, Chicago.

Coal freights dull and no charters reported. Rates unaltered at $1 to Chicago and Milwaukee. Canal freights firm at 8 cents on wheat and 7¼ cents on corn, but there are very few boats taking loads.

DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 21.—Bound up—Propeller Conestoga and consort; steam-barges Townsend, Westford and consort and schooner Seaman, schooner Adventure.

Bound down—Propellers Lycoming, New York, Fountain City, Japan; steam-barge Yosemite and consort, schooner Charles Foster.

Wind—Southwest, fresh; cold.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 21.—The scow Sea Star with cedar posts from Stony Creek for Chicago, sought shelter here to-day heavily iced forward.

There were only two arrivals, the schooners Julia Smith and W. H. Chapman. A number of vessels passed during the day bound up the lake.

The steamer Chicago went north this afternoon. She was assisted though the ice in the river by the tug Welcome.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Prop Delaware, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Columbia, Collingwood, sundries.
Prop Russia, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop N. K. Fairbank, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Lehigh, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Champlain, Port Huron, sundries.
Prop Bismarck, Marinette, towing.
Prop Chicago, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr J. W. Doane, Buffalo, coal.
Schr C. J. Wells, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Menekaunee, Marinette, lumber.
Schr Isaac Stephenson, Marinette, lumber.
Schr E. E. Tyson, Marinette, lumber.
Schr A. Mosher, Menekaunee.
Schr Higgie & Jones, Escanaba, iron ore.
Schr H. J. Webb, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Belle Walbridge, Sturgeon Bay, lumber.
Schr America, Sturgeon Bay, lumber.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Prop G. J. Truesdell, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop Russia, Buffalo, 50,000 bu corn, 1,195 brls flour, and sundries.

THE AMERICAN ELECTION.

An English View of the Great Presidential Struggle.

Criticism of Both the Republican and Democratic Parties.

Don't Like Democratic Fiat and Republican Ideas or Republican Protection Practices.

London Spectator, Nov. 6.

The victory of the Republicans in the United States has been unexpectedly decisive. With the single and small exception of New Jersey, every State in the North, and, with the exception of California and Nevada, every State in the West, has declared for Gen. Garfield,—who obtains, moreover, what Mr. Hayes had not, a clear and heavy majority on the mass vote. The Democrats, although they have recovered their full ascendency in the South, and have broken the power of the negro vote, have lost so heavily, not only in the North, but in the West,—not only in a State like New York, which is always doubtful, but in a State like Indiana, where they expected victory,—that many observers expect a dissolution of the party, and a German Democrat journal declares they have suffered their Sedan. The party, founded as it is in the history of the Union, will not be dissolved, and will, of course, presently recover its courage, and clever politicians will soon be trying to explain away the result; but such a defeat can only mean one thing: The great majority of the people outside the old slaveholding region lived through the War, and art still

UNWILLING TO TRUST POWER TO THE DEMOCRATS AGAIN.

They believed they would use it to exaggerate the independence of the States, until the Union, and the principles of liberty in America, would be once more in peril. They think that the many imprudent speeches of the old Southern leaders about their "coming triumph" have a serious, hidden meaning. A great many side issues were, of course, involved in the election, and some of them, such as "Hard Money" and "Free Trade," exercised very considerable influence on the result. The Democrats are deeply distrusted by all who are in favor of cash payments,—that is, just now, all farmers, and even by the holders of the debt which has recently been transferred in huge masses to American investors,—and their vote counted heavily in the West. They are also disliked by all Protectionists, who, strange to say, while the majority of voters are unprotected freeholders, have recently gathered strength, probably from the notion that Protection is patriotic. The Republicans, too, have been financially very successful, have paid off much debt without further increasing taxation, and enjoy the benefit of the revival of prosperity. In New York, again, there has been a revival of anti-Irish, or rather anti-Catholic, feeling, caused by a demand for State aid to Catholic schools, which was considered important enough to draw a remark from Gen. Garfield hostile to such grants; and, in one or two States the Labor party had utterly disgusted all holders of property. Gen. Garfield, too, as a man who had risen from the ranks of society, was

A CANDIDATE AFTER THE AMERICAN HEART;

and his rival, besides coming from West Point, vacillated during the election in a way which displeased even his strongest supporters. Still, none of these causes can have done more than influence the great result. Side-issues on one side are usually met by side-issues on the other, as we see in the conflict in this country between the publicans and the temperance men, and the total vote always indicates the broad, though it may be momentary, popular decision as to the merits of the parties. The Republicans have seated their President for the sixth time in succession, have recovered their control of the House of Representatives, and have equalized parties in the Senate, with the certainty of a majority in the spring; and the reason must be the preference of the people for their distinctive dogma,—the superior claim of the Nation over the claim of any State. It is to defend State-rights that the "Solid South" votes for the Democrat party, and to defend the National right that the Solid North accepts and enthrones their adversaries. The Republicans do not desire to see military rule in the South, but they do not wish to see the Southerners supreme and free to carry out theories of society and government which must in the end be fatal to the unity of the Nation. The Northern and Southern theories are, as Republicans see,

THE THEORIES OF TWO CIVILIZATIONS.

Nor, we may add to their credit, do they wish to see any approach to repudiation, or any tampering with the currency, in order to make life easier to the insolvent. The perfect pecuniary honesty of the Republicans as a body is a very noteworthy fact, and, like the readiness of the French peasantry to submit to severe and sudden increases of taxation, disposes of a great many theories about the result of universal suffrage. The party has ruled for twenty years, and during that time has incurred a debt of six hundred millions sterling; but it has not only scrupulously paid the interest, but has levied and paid new taxes so heavy and so searching that the Treasury has been able to pay off a third of the debt, and to raise a credit until it rivals that of France, far the wealthiest State in Europe, or of a thrifty monarchy like the Prussian; and until, in a country where loans on mortgage are lent at 6 per cent, its bonds, paying only 4, are greedily bought up by its own citizens. The Americans are justly proud of that feat, which has never been surpassed in finance even in England, where an aristocracy set the example of severe taxation, and where democracy, just before they acquired full power, were relieved of almost all state taxation which was not self-adjusting.

The steadiness with which English Liberals and moderate Conservatives since the War have adhered to the Republican side in American affairs is a very noteworthy fact, for there was a strong inclination once to lean the other way. The Liberals are all Free-Traders, and the Democratic unsoundness about the currency and the debt is equally distasteful to both the English political parties. The bias is due, no doubt, in part to the place which the Irish have taken in Democratic councils,—this victory, for example, is not welcomed by the Land League,—and in part to the instinct, rather than reason, which teaches Englishmen that the Republicans are not Jingoes; that they have no desire for Mexico, which would only add to Southern strength; and no wish that Canada should enter the Union, except with the consent of most Canadians. But the root of the feeling, which is decided, though not strongly expressed, is, we believe, the sense that the Republicans, with many faults, do, as a party,

SEEK TO PROMOTE RIGHT OBJECTS,

human freedom, equality before the law, and open careers for all, independent of color, creed, or caste. That they fought out the great War for these ends may be denied, though we believe they were conscious of them, even when the idea of Nationality seemed to have sole possession of their minds; but since the War they have certainly struggled towards them, with an unsteady, but still unswerving, vigor. They have been the opponents of privilege, and the Democrats its friends. They have not, it is true, protected the negro at all perfectly. They have not been quite sincere in securing him the right to vote. They have been fettered by their State system, until they have allowed labor laws to be passed altogether inconsistent with the idea of equality, and Sheriffs to be wholly unjust between the races in the matter of the right of self-defense. But their disinclination to use soldiers is part of their respect for law; they have defended all the rights which, if the negroes were a little more determined, would make them perfectly free; and, while their opponents have preached State-rights, they have steadily adhered to the ultimate ideal, that there should be no distinction among citizens except for conduct. They have not been quite successful yet, but the future of the Republic depends on their success; and the English Liberals, perceiving that, have overlooked their entire failure to realize their own promises of Civil-Service reform, and have steadily continued to wish them well. They distrust the Democrats in power, although Free-Traders, and although better inclined to individualism than their rivals, because they believe that in the Democrat worship of the Constitution they would sacrifice to it the ends which it was elaborated to secure. The Republicans have been

ADVANCED FRIENDS OF LIBERALISM,

and that has been perceived here. We question, indeed, whether English feeling ever was more friendly to America than at present, or so friendly. Mr. Gladstone is still abused for the "Alabama" Treaty; but that treaty did its work on both sides of the Atlantic, and suspicion has died away, until the majority of Englishmen are distinctly pleased that the party devoted to the preservation of the Union has triumphed at the polls. In other words, they are glad that the American Union should be undivided, and prosperous, and mighty,—a change of feeling which only those who fought for the North during the War can adequately appreciate. It is a revulsion of feeling, rather than a change, and it is mainly due to the wise, though imperfect, government of the Republican party during the twenty years.

Two Hearts with but a Single Turnip.

Very touching are the idyls of the country schools in Pennsylvania. A boy of 12, whose ideas are shooting in the vicinity of Lancaster, recently evinced his partiality for a schoolmate of the opposit sex by dividing a huge turnip during school hours. Another lad, jealous very like, teased him by rolling his eyes and muttering, "Sweet on the girl." The lad got angry and hurled his share of the turnip at the offender's head. The teacher saw what had been done, and directed the boy who had thrown the turnip to take his place at the desk and to stand there until otherwise ordered. The girl who had received the other part of the turnip, hot with indignation and anxious to share disgrace with her admirer, at once threw her portion at the jealous boy. The teacher ordered her to take her place beside the first culprit,—which was precisely what she wanted to do.

CATARRH CURE.

Swallowing Poison.

Swallowing and inhaling the noxious impurities generated by Catarrh, **poison** not alone the nasal organs, but the stomach and lungs. No merely **local** remedy, like douches and insoluble snuffs, can possibly reach or eradicate the virulent sporules of Catarrh. This fact explains the wonderful cures effected by **Dr. Wei De Meyer's new inoculative treatment.** The elements used by him are **absorbed** by the mucous membrane throughout the system and form a **constitutional** as well as local antidote, as certain to **cure Catarrh,** as vaccine virus is to prevent Small-Pox. Its unprecedented sale with unsolicited testimonials from many thousands who, at **all stages** of the disease, **have been cured** by this wonderful remedy, establish, beyond contradiction, the fact that **Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure** is the most important medical discovery since vaccination. **Rev. C. H. Taylor,** 140 Noble-st., Brooklyn, writes: "One package produced a radical cure." "It entirely cured a member of my family who has suffered from Catarrh for **40 yrs.**" **J. D. McDonald,** 710 Broadway, N. Y.: "It cured me after doctoring for nearly **30 years.**" **Mrs. Emma C. Howes,** 30 W. Washington-place, N. Y.: "I can speak for **Seven** members of my family who have used it with great benefit." **Rev. W. H. Sumner,** Frederick, Md.: "Everybody troubled with Catarrh as I was should use it." **Mary A. Ranker,** 494 N. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.: "For six years I did not breath through my nostrils until I used Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure." **Mrs. M. E. Sheney,** 3023 Sarah-st., St. Louis, Mo.: "It gave me instant relief." **F. J. Crank,** Atlantic Hotel, Chicago: "It restored me to my ministerial labors." **Rev. Geo. A. Ries,** Cobleskill, N. Y.: "It relieved me of a great Polypus." **W. R. Truesdell, M. D.,** Elgin, Ill.: &c., &c., &c. &c. Dr. Wei De Meyer's "**Treatise**" is mailed **free.** His "**Cure**" **delivered** to any address by D. B. DEWEY & CO., 46 Dey-st., N. Y., at **$1.50** complete.

AMUSEMENTS.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
J. H. HAVERLY............Manager and Proprietor
Every Evening this Week, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,
Extra Matinee Thanksgiving Day,
LEAVITT'S GRAND ENGLISH OPERA BURLESQUE COMPANY
(An Entirely New Organization),
In Offenbach's Latest Production (English version),
LA FILLE DU TAMBOUR MAJOR,
(THE DRUM-MAJOR'S DAUGHTER.)

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opposite new Court-House.
Every Night this Week, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, and Grand EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY, engagement of the celebrated character-comedians,
J. W. SHANNON and GEORGE R. EDESON
In the new and successful comedy-drama,
A GOLDEN GAME.
Next Week—JOHN A. STEVENS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
THANKSGIVING WEEK—Every evening at 8. usual Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, Extra Grand Holiday Matinee Thursday at 2,
WILLIE EDOUIN'S
SPARKS
COMPANY.
WILLIE EDOUIN and FRANK W. SANGER, Prop's.
Presenting the Quaint and Queer Musical Conceit,
DREAMS; Or, FUN IN A PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.
Monday, Nov. 29—Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
100 WIVES! THE NEW AMERICAN DRAMA! ONLY THIS WEEK! THE NEW AMERICAN DRAMA! 100 WIVES!
MATINEES { WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
THURSDAY—A Grand Extra
Thanksgiving Matinee.
Next—SOL SMITH RUSSELL.

FOX'S THEATRE,
West Side—Desplaines-st., between Madison and Washington. The Family Resort.
Monday, Nov. 22, every evening, and Grand Thanksgiving Matinee Thursday at 2:30 p. m., Geo. C. Charles in SKELETON HAND. Mason and Sully, Bobby Newcomb, Mlle. Elise Kruger, Miss I-O, Varney and De Bar, and Billy Wylie. Grand Family Matinees Saturday and Sunday.

SPRAGUE'S OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Every Night during the Week and Matinees Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday,
Harry Miner and Pat Rooney's Combination.
Thanksgiving Day (Thursday, Nov. 25), a Grand Pat Rooney Matinee at 2:30.

PAPILLON.

PAPILLON!
PAPILLON
Cures Salt Rheum, Cures Eczema, Cures Scald Head, Cures Pimples, Cures Hives, Cures Catarrh, Cures Chafing of Infants, and All Diseases of the Skin.
CHICAGO, April 19, 1880.—T. C. CLARKE, Esq.: Dear Sir—I have used your preparation called "Papillon" on quite a number of cases of chronic eczema, [illegible] with most gratifying results. [illegible] JOHN W. STREETER, M. D., 30 Aldine Square.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., Agents, 92 & 94 LAKE-ST.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE $100 Reward.
We will pay to a charitable institution $100 in case of an Inguinal Hernia that can be retained by the hand that we cannot retain with the PARKER RETENTIVE COMMON-SENSE TRUSS, patented July 9, 1878. BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, 58 State-st., Chicago, Ill.
DR. PARKER, the patentee, has had 20 years' experience, the last 8 years with Marine Hospitals, Army, Navy, and Pensioners, the Government having adopted our appliance as the best in use.
Cases that can be cured we never fail to cure.
Manufacturers of the
SEAMLESS-HEEL ELASTIC STOCKINGS,
Patented March 26, 1876.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Stockholders' Meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors of the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Company, a special meeting of the Company is hereby called to convene in Parlor N at the Palmer House, in the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, on Wednesday, the 22d day of December next, at 2 o'clock p. m.
The purpose of the meeting is to consider and pass upon a proposed lease agreement between this Company and the Western Indiana Railroad Company in respect to depot accommodations in the City of Chicago. And also to consider the question of transferring to the Grand Trunk Junction Railway Company the rights, privileges, and property secured to it by said lease agreement and the terms and conditions of such transfer.
CHAS. PERCY,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Company.

EDUCATIONAL.

PROF. COHN'S SCHOOL of LANGUAGES
CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL, Room 33. French and German by the "Natural Method." Classes meet day and evening every day. At Park Institute, 103 Ashland-av., on Mondays, Wed. and Frid., 2 to 3 p. m. Prof. H. COHN and Mme. LEONTINE ARNOT-COHN, Directors, Central Music-Hall.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
New York--London--Paris.
Steamers sail Every Saturday from New York for Southampton and Bremen.
Passengers booked for London and Paris at lowest rates. Rates of passage from New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second-class cabin, $60; steerage, $30. Return tickets at reduced rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. The steerage rate by the North German Lloyd from Bremen to Chicago is $41, and the only agents authorized to sell these tickets are
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
2 South Clark-st., General Agents.
J. W. ESCHENBURG,
104 Fifth-av., Local Agents.

STATE LINE
To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $25.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.
53 Broadway, N. Y., and 164 Randolph-st., Chicago
JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

GOODRICH STEAMERS.
For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheb'yg'n, M'nitw'c, daily*9 a m
Monday Boats don't leave until...7 p m
Saturday's Boat don't leave until...8 p m
For Ludington, Manistee, etc., tri-weekly at...9 a m
For Annepee, etc., Friday...9 a m
Office & docks foot of Michigan-av. *Sundays except'd

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Guide-Books, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car accommodations, apply at 60 and 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Brink's Express office (on northeast corner Randolph and State-sts.), Palmer House, 75 Canal-st., and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*12:30 pm	*2:15 pm
aSioux City & Yankton	*12:30 pm	*2:15 pm
aOmaha Night Express	†9:15 pm	‡7:15 am
aDes Moines Night Express	†9:15 pm	‡7:15 am
aDes Moines Day Express	*12:30 pm	*2:15 pm
aSioux City & Yankton	†9:15 pm	‡7:15 am
aCedar Rapids Express	*8:30 am	*6:45 pm
aFreeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*9:15 am	*2:40 pm
aFreeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 pm	*6:35 am
aFreeport, R'kford & Lake Geneva	*4:15 pm	*10:55 am
bMilwaukee Express	*8:00 am	*7:45 pm
bMilwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 am	4:00 pm
bMilwaukee & Green Bay	*10:00 am	*4:00 pm
bMilwaukee Passenger	*5:00 pm	*10:30 am
bMil., Green Bay & Marquette	§9:00 pm	§6:45 am
bGreen Bay, via Janesville	*9:30 am	*6:15 pm
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:00 am	*4:00 pm
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§9:00 pm	§7:00 am
bPierre & Deadwood Express	*10:00 am	*4:00 pm
bLa Crosse & Minnesota	*10:00 am	*4:00 pm
bLa Crosse & Minnesota	§9:00 pm	§7:00 am
bWinona & Central Dakota	*10:00 am	*4:00 pm
bWinona & Central Dakota	§9:00 pm	§7:00 am
aLake Geneva Express	*4:15 pm	*10:30 am
aLake Geneva	*4:15 pm	*10:30 am
aFond du Lac, via Janesville	*4:45 pm	*10:20 am

For suburban trains, get local time-card at 62 Clark-st. Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, and Pullman Sleeper to Sioux City on the train leaving Chicago at 12:30 p. m. Pullman Sleepers on 9:15 p. m. train to Des Moines. No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.
a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Guide-Books, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at any of the following Ticket-Offices of the Company in Chicago: 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Brink's Express Office (on northeast corner Randolph and State-sts.), foot of Indiana-av., Grand Central Depot, corner Canal and Sixteenth-sts., Palmer House, and corner Canal and Madison-sts. (on West Side).

	Leave.	Arrive.
bOttawa & Streator Express	7:50 am	b 7:30 pm
bGalesburg Passenger	7:50 am	b 7:30 pm
bNebraska Express	10:30 am	b 2:15 pm
bDubuque & Sioux City Express	9:50 am	b 2:50 pm
bDowner's Grove Accommodat'n	11:00 am	b 1:50 pm
bPacific Fast Express	12:30 pm	b 2:30 pm
bKansas & Colorado Ex	12:30 pm	b 2:30 pm
bKansas City & Texas Fast Line	12:30 pm	b 2:30 pm
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:00 pm	10:10 am
bAurora Passenger	3:15 pm	b 7:15 am
bMendota & Ottawa Express	4:35 pm	b10:45 am
bSt. Louis Passenger	4:35 pm	b10:45 am
bRockford, Fr'port & Rock Falls Ex	4:35 pm	b10:45 am
bAurora Passenger	4:40 pm	7:50 am
bAurora Passenger	5:30 pm	b 8:55 am
bAurora Passenger	6:20 pm	b10:55 am
cDes Moines, Omaha & Lincoln Night Express	9:05 pm	d 6:55 am
cTexas Night Express	9:05 pm	d 6:55 am
cKansas City & St. Joe Night Ex	9:05 pm	d 6:55 am
bFreeport & Dubuque Express	9:05 pm	b 6:55 am
Wednesday & Saturday Theatre Train	b11:15 pm	10:15 am

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday.
Pullman (16-wheel) Sleeping-Cars and Passenger-Coaches between Chicago, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Lincoln, St. Joseph, Atchison, Topeka, and Kansas City, through without change. Parlor Cars, with Reclining Chairs, between Chicago and Kansas City. Gorgeous Smoking-Cars, with Revolving-Chairs for the exclusive use of first-class passengers. C., B. & Q. Dining-Cars attached to all trains.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Pan-Handle" Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts. Ticket Offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Fast Mail	*7:30 am	*7:45 pm
Milwaukee & Waukesha Express	*5:00 pm	*10:30 am
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Express trains	§10:10 am	‡4:00 pm
	†9:00 pm	‡7:00 am
Green Bay, Menasha, and Appleton Express trains	*10:10 am	*4:00 pm
	†9:00 pm	‡7:00 am
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, and Dakota Ex	†9:00 pm	‡7:00 am
Stevens Point and Ashland Ex	†9:00 pm	‡7:00 am
Milwaukee, Madison, and Prairie du Chien Express	*10:10 am	*7:45 pm
Libertyville Accommodation	*6:15 pm	*8:25 am
Elgin Express	*9:45 am	*4:15 pm
Byron Passenger (daily)	*4:00 pm	*10:50 am
Elgin Fast Passenger	*5:15 pm	*8:45 am
Sunday Passenger (Elgin)	4:00 pm	10:50 am

All Minnesota trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via La Crosse & Winona.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive
St. Louis & Texas Express	*8:40 am	§7:20 am
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§8:30 pm	*8:30 pm
Cairo & New Orleans Express	*8:40 am	§7:20 am
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex	§8:30 pm	*8:30 pm
Springfield Express	*8:40 am	§7:20 am
Springfield Night Express	§8:30 pm	*8:30 pm
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	*8:40 am	§7:20 am
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§8:30 pm	*8:30 pm
Pontiac & Chatsworth Express	*8:40 am	*10:00 am
Pontiac Express	*4:45 pm	*8:30 pm
Gilman Passenger	*4:45 pm	*10:00 am
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*9:50 am	*6:35 am
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*9:30 pm	*2:45 pm

bOn Saturday night to Gilman only.
cOn Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Depot corner Stewart and Archer-avs. (Twenty-third-st.). Archer-av. cars via State-st. run to the depot. Ticket Office, 85 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	*8:45 am	*7:30 pm
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	§8:55 pm	§7:15 am
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex	*12:15 pm	*2:30 pm
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	*8:45 am	*7:30 pm
Peoria & Pekin Special	§8:55 pm	§7:15 am
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	*12:15 pm	*2:30 pm

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays.
NOTE—Pullman Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches with revolving chairs Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining Chair Sleeping Cars Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Canal and Van Buren-st., near Van Buren-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver & Pueblo Fast Express	*12:30 pm	*2:30 pm
Kansas City, Santa Fe & Denver Night Express via Alton	†9:00 pm	‡7:25 am
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	*9:00 am	*7:30 pm
Mobile & New Orleans Express	*9:00 am	*7:30 pm
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§9:00 pm	§7:25 am
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Fast Express	*9:00 am	*7:30 pm
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex. via Chenoa	§9:00 pm	§7:25 am
Pekin & Peoria Ex. via Joliet	*9:00 am	*7:30 pm
Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex	*12:30 pm	*2:30 pm
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*5:00 pm	*9:10 am

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	*7:00 am	*6:50 pm
New York & Boston Ex. (daily)	*9:00 am	*7:40 pm
Special New York & Boston Ex	§3:30 pm	§3:00 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	*3:40 pm	*10:35 am
Atlantic Express (daily)	§5:15 pm	§8:00 am
Night Express	†9:10 pm	*6:30 am
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	*9:00 am	*7:40 pm
Grand Rapids & Petosky Express	*3:40 pm	*3:00 pm
aGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	*†9:10 pm	†6:30 am

a On Sundays this train leaves at 5:15 p m.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	*10:00 am	*6:00 pm
Council Bluffs Fast Express	*12:30 pm	*2:30 pm
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:30 pm	*2:30 pm
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 pm	*10:20 am
Council Bluffs Night Express	†10:00 pm	‡6:20 am
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 pm	‡6:20 am

*Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket offices at depots Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	*7:35 am	*7:40 pm
Special New York Express	*9:00 am	*7:40 pm
Lightning Express (daily)	§3:30 pm	§4:20 pm
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§5:15 pm	§8:00 am
Fast Express	*10:20 pm	‡5:40 am

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner Archer and Stewart-avs. Tickets Offices: 77 Clark-st. and 103 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail Express	*7:00 am	*9:00 pm
Night Express	†7:30 pm	‡10:10 am
Valparaiso Accomm'dat'n—leave & arrive cor Western-av & 26th	§5:40 pm	§9:10 am

Pullman Sleeping-Cars attached to night express.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Build'g).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	*7:50 am	5:50 am
Fast Express	§4:55 pm	§8:00 pm
Evening Express	†9:40 pm	*7:35 pm

§Daily. *Sunday excepted. †Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

Kankakee Line.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	*8:00 am	*7:25 pm
" Night Express	§8:10 pm	§7:30 am

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Depot, cor. Van Buren and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*8:30 am	*7:00 pm
New York Express (daily)	§3:30 pm	§8:30 am
Pacific Express (daily)	§5:15 pm	§9:40 am
Fast Line	†9:40 pm	§6:30 am

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus & East Day Express	*8:40 am	*7:05 pm
Night Express	§8:00 pm	§7:10 am

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)
Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel. Trains leave from Depot, Fourteenth-st., just west of State-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	*8:45 am	*4:00 pm
Nashville & Florida Express	§7:35 pm	§7:00 am

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

R. H. STRONG, Baraboo, Wis., is at the Sherman.

P. S. COOK and H. D. Eckert, Boston, are at the Sherman.

JUDGE JAMES GRANT, Davenport, Ia., is at the Grand Pacific.

THE Denman Thompson company was at the Tremont yesterday.

MR. AND MRS. J. C. CORNELL, Burlington, Ia., are at the Sherman.

JOHN J. PILLSBURY and A. J. Pillsbury, Northwood, N. H., are at the Palmer.

CONGRESSMAN JAY A. HUBBELL and family, Houghton, Mich., are at the Palmer.

A. B. STONE, President Union Rolling-Mill Company, New York, is at the Grand Pacific.

GEORGE W. RUST, Colorado, formerly President American Bridge Company, is at the Grand Pacific.

A MASS-MEETING of the cigarmakers of the city was held yesterday afternoon in the hall No. 7 South Clark street. There was a fair attendance, and the meeting was a secret one. No important business was transacted.

G. P. WHITMORE, Boston; J. T. Budd, Buffalo; C. D. Ettinger, Cleveland; J. W. Bell, Philadelphia; William P. Harvey, Baltimore; A. B. Garner, Denver; Theodore N. Vail, Boston; and S. Goodman, Philadelphia, are at the Grand Pacific.

FRITZ KENT, a barber employed at No. 64 Halsted street, while on his way home at 11:30 yesterday forenoon boarded a Blue Island avenue car which was crowded. As the car was passing the Academy of Music Kent slipped from the narrow footing he had obtained on the step of the front platform, and fell upon a pile of sand at the side of the track. Thence rolling downwards his right foot was caught beneath the wheels and was crushed into a jelly. His was attended first by Dr. Bradley, and was then taken to the County-Hospital for treatment. The foot will have to be amputated at the ankle. Kent is a German, 28 years of age.

JAMES CLANCY, 35 years of age, formerly an employé in the steel mill of the Union Iron & Steel Company, at the corner of Thirty-second street and Ashland avenue, but who has recently degenerated into a worthless tramp and loafer, got back into the mill Saturday night and laid down to sleep under the cupola. At 6 o'clock yesterday morning some workmen who had not noticed him lying there proceeded to clean out the weekly accumulation of clinker in the smoke-stack. They succeeded in dislodging a piece weighing about two tons, which fell almost directly upon the spot where Clancy was asleep. One spur of the mass struck him about the back and hips, mangling him so badly that it was feared he could not recover. Dr. Sperry rough-dressed the injury, and caused the man to be taken to the County Hospital.

WHAT is left of the Communists has been resolved into a debating society. They held their accustomed meeting at No. 54 West Lake street yesterday afternoon, and the question before them for discussion was "The Signs of the Times." Morgan led in the dispute by reading a paper abounding with the wild, visionary ideas which have led to the downfall of that class as a local political party, and for several hours the wrangle went on. They agreed that "The Signs of the Times" were against the workingmen, and, of course, the capitalists, or those who have had the fortune to get above laboring for $1 a day, were roundly abused. The press came in for its usual share of censure, and one revolutionary individual proposed to exclude from their meetings in the future all reporters who would not agree to print all their speeches. He was apparently aware of the fact that the prominence of his party in the past had been due to the press, and it appeared to pain him that his crowd was not getting as much free advertising as they used to. The meeting took no action of any kind beyond passing the hat to pay the hall rent.

THE WABASH AVENUE FIRE.

As yesterday was the Sabbath nothing was done at the store of Lord, Stoutenburgh & Co. toward getting out the stock in the basement in order to learn what the salvage will be. To-day, however, the agents of the insurance companies interested will meet and appoint committees to ascertain the damage done by the fire preparatory to a settlement. As the policies will not cover the loss on the building, the Peck estate will doubtless get the $30,000 due without delay. Regarding the contents, however, while their estimated value was $150,000 and the insurance only $130,000, an examination of the basement for marketable goods will be made in order to find out if anything is left. To all appearances the fire was confined to the rear part, where a lot of alcohol was stored, and did not destroy the goods in the front and centre portions. But, as the basement is full of water and at present inaccessible, it is impossible to tell to what extent the stock there is damaged. Getting the goods out will be a difficult piece of work, since the water is a solid mass of ice, in which the boxes and barrels are imbedded.

The building was visited yesterday by a large number of people, and the natural adornments, wrought by water and cold weather, were much admired.

MRS. J. C. ANDERSON, who was so terribly burned by the explosion, died at 6:55 yesterday morning. It was at first thought that she would recover, but the inhalation of the ether and the severe external burns proved too much for her constitution, and in spite of all that medical assistance could do for her, she died after lingering in agony until daybreak. The funeral will take place from the family residence, No. 542 West Chicago avenue, to St. Columbkill's Church, at 10 o'clock this morning, and thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

POLICE DEPARTMENT CHANGES.

If certain hitherto reliable persons know what they are talking about the present week is to witness a number of changes, at least one of which is of a startling nature, in the Police Department. There is the usual amount of speculation as to the causes which lead to these changes. Some say that while individual officers in the Department may be above reproach, yet taken as a whole the Department is thoroughly demoralized. Others point to the fact that for several months no well-dressed man, thief or loafer, has been booked at any of the stations for vagrancy, a fact which of itself is ample guarantee for the statement that the city is full of blacklegs in fine attire, and from this base they reach either one of two conclusions,—first, that certain underlings in the Department are in the ascendency, and that the city is to be thrown open to bunko, confidence, and other thieves, as is altogether too frequently done in winding up the affairs of an administration; and second, that Mayor Harrison is fully satisfied that the condition of the Department is not such as will reflect credit upon him and his administration when judgment is passed upon it by the succeeding administration.

In the same connection comes an ugly rumor that subscription lists which were circulated in the Department just prior to the election, for the benefit of the city Democratic campaign fund, are to be consulted in everything that is done. However, the changes will show for themselves without a doubt whether there is any truth in the rumor.

FAT STOCK.

THE LESSONS OF THE SHOW.

The past week has been one of unusual interest, not only to stock men who competed for premiums at the Fat-Stock Show, but to every breeder, feeder, and butcher throughout the country. The beef interests of the West have grown to mammoth proportions, and in every branch of the traffic there is a desire to perfect methods, and institute and adopt any and every measure that tends to bring out the better qualities of animals, thus enhancing their market value, and giving to the consumer the best and most satisfactory return for his money. To reach these desirable results, competition is absolutely necessary, and to stimulate breeders to improve not only the quality of their stock, but also the method of feeding, is the real end and aim of the State Board. A TRIBUNE reporter yesterday called upon a prominent member of the Board and, during a conversation upon the subject, elicited some very interesting data upon the subject of the show, and its effect upon the trade.

Since the idea of an annual Fat-Stock Show was first suggested, the Board has had in view the creation of a great central market, where dealers would naturally come to secure choice beef to supply the demands of the people, who of recent years have become epicurean in their taste in regard to the quality of meat for table use. Chicago is the centre of the cattle trade of America, and to this point English and other foreign buyers naturally gravitate in search of the best stock, and this fact becomes more apparent as the years go by. Therefore the result of the recent show and its effect upon the cattle trade must be of immense interest and importance to Chicago and the great West, and the assurance that these shows will be continued and become a

PERMANENT FEATURE

of the stock interest will be hailed with pleasure. It is estimated by gentlemen whose knowledge upon this and kindred subjects is founded upon years of study and experience, that the result of the recent spirited though friendly contests for superiority, has added $5,000,000 to the meat interests of the country. New and improved methods of breeding and feeding have been brought to the notice of cattle-men, who, in reaching like results, must largely contribute to the gradual perfection of the stock and its consequent additional value. These new ideas about cattle-raising as exhibited during last week were a surprise not only to the casual observer, but to men who have made breeding and feeding a business. These men have seen evidences of what can be accomplished in the way of raising beef-cattle, and, benefiting by these observations, have gone home determined to adopt every means of improvement, that they may enter the field of competition themselves. The judgment of the experts on the quality of beef exhibited at the recent show has established the fact that the question of early maturity is settled to a great extent, and that the public demand animals for butchering purposes which reach maturity at from twenty to twenty-four months. Under the tests of microscopical examination, it has been found that beef at that age is the most desirable, and as an evidence of this fact it may be said that the receipts of such cattle at the yards in this city has largely increased during the past year. No fact is plainer to the average feeder than that the days of artificial feeding, except for strictly show purposes, are numbered. What is now demanded in Europe and America is that quality of early maturity as provided in animals who have had the benefits that accrue from grass diet and plenty of outdoor exercise. A stall-fed steer becomes fat and bulky, and is ladened with a superabundance of tallow, but does not, and in the nature of things cannot, present the healthy, lean meat which a grass-fed steer will make. To secure tender meat exercise is absolutely necessary, as it creates muscle and renders fine-grained and marbled meat possible. Profit to the feeder and

SATISFACTION TO THE CONSUMER

would seem to demand that this practice of feeding should prevail, and the result of the Fat-Stock Show will be of incalculable benefit to every person whose interest lies in the direction of advanced ideas and ultimate perfection of both breed and quality.

The time was when the average drover devoted very little of his time to the study and investigation of the great questions of vital importance to the cattle trade. He was more than satisfied if a good profit followed a sale of cattle which had sprung from "scrub" stock and had been fattened upon the stub ends of a worn-out corn-field. In these days of scientific feeding and breeding, however, men of brains and capacity are in the foreground of the cattle trade, and, as in England, gentlemen of means consider the ownership of blooded stock—particularly cattle—something desirable, and, in fact, necessary to their comfort, to say nothing of the profit which certainly follows conscientious and judicious management.

The rivalry between the different breeds of cattle, as exhibited at the recent show, is the only way to stimulate stock-growers to improve the quality of meat cattle. While county fairs are mediums for the exchange of ideas and the exhibition of methods, the decisions of the Fat-Stock Show are final and most convincing arguments as to the superiority of the different strains. It stands as a mediator between the breeder and the consumer, as upon the judgments there recorded through its awards is established the supremacy of the breeds, the quality of meat, and the cost and most approved methods of feeding. Scientific feeding, accompanied by the necessary exercise, can be done without sacrificing the quality of the beef, and this beyond question is the greatest aim of cattle-raisers, and the one to which they must devote constant study and attention for years to come. Now that it is decided that the next annual show will be held in Chicago, breeders will make every effort to eclipse any previous exhibition, and next fall the people of this city will have an opportunity to support and encourage the finest exhibition of meat cattle ever brought together under one roof, either in this country or Europe.

MILITIA NOTES.

FIVE new recruits were added to Battery D last week.

NO REPORTS or recommendations have been received at headquarters from the Second Regiment of late.

SECOND-LIEUT. GEORGE HAUSER, H Company, Third Regiment, located at Lena, has tendered his resignation.

SCHUYLER COLFAX is announced to lecture in the Armory of the Sixth Battalion this week on "Abraham Lincoln."

SERGT. CHARLES H. BOYER, of Company B, Sixth Battalion, has been elected Second Lieutenant of that company.

COMPANY H, of the First Regiment, is arranging for a course of lectures, to take place in January and February next.

LIEUT. E. C. COLE, Quartermaster of the Sixth Battalion, has tendered his resignation and the same has been accepted.

AN election was held at the Armory of Battery D last Saturday night to choose a Second Lieutenant, vice Bailey resigned. Maj. Tobey presided.

LIEUT. A. D. SMITH, commanding G Company, First Regiment, recommends the discharge of Private Thomas H. Bennett, "for the good of the service."

CAPT. FRANK B. DAVIS, commanding C Company, First Infantry, recommends the honorable discharge of Corporal F. B. Goodwin, on account of business relations.

CAPT. GORDON QUINN, commanding K Company, First Regiment, recommends the discharge of Privates W. E. Thomas and J. E. Towzalin, on account of non-attendance at drills and non-payment of dues and fines.

AN election will be held at the armory of Company B, Ninth Battalion, located at Danville, next Friday evening to choose a Captain for said company, vice Dickason, promoted to Major. Lieut. J. D. Benedict will preside.

THROUGH the thoughtful kindness of Gen. Drum, of the United States Army, all printed orders issued to the regular army are received at the headquarters of the First Brigade for the information of officers, to whom they are valuable in many respects.

AN election will be held under the provisions of the military code next Tuesday evening at the armory of Company G, First Infantry, to choose a Captain, vice Lindsey, resigned. The electors will at the same time fill any vacancy that may arise from such election.

AN election will be held at the armory of Company A, Sixth Battalion, to-night to choose a Captain for said company, vice Purington, resigned, and at the same time to fill any other vacancy that may arise in consequence. Lieut. J. W. Johnson will act as presiding officer.

BRIG.-GEN. J. T. TORRENCE and staff have received an invitation from the Adjutant-General of the State to be present at the inauguration of the Governor at Springfield, some time in January. The General has accepted, and will be present, supported by his entire staff. Gen. Torrence, being the ranking Brigadier-General in the State, has been requested to take command of all the military forces upon this occasion.

THE question of consolidation between the two weakest companies of the First Regiment is still being strongly agitated. Many believe that no good will come from such a consolidation, inasmuch as it will carry with it the idea that weakness is beginning to manifest itself in the organization, and it is not likely that the scheme can be carried through without considerable opposition, which may possibly result in the entire disbandment of both companies. Consolidation does not always mean strength.

THE Board of Managers of the First Regiment Fair held a regular meeting in the officers' room of the armory last Saturday night, Col. E. D. Swain presiding. The business of the meeting consisted in hearing the reports of progress of the different sub-committees and arranging minor details. Each committee reported that the work in its especial department was going along smoothly and successfully. The fair will undoubtedly be a grand success, judging from the present outlook. The regiment expects to clear at least $10,000 from the project.

ON recommendation of Lieut.-Col. W. H. Thompson, commanding the Sixth Infantry, Commissary Sergt. Charles A. Stone, of the First Infantry Regiment, has been commissioned First Lieutenant and Quartermaster of the Sixth Battalion, vice Cole, resigned. Lieut. Stone performed honorable service during the War of the Rebellion, as private and officer, acting at one time as Brigade Commissary, has been connected with the First Regiment as private and non-commissioned officer from the very date of its organization, and will doubtless make a very competent Quartermaster for the Sixth.

ON the occasion of the visit of the famous Continental Guards of New Orleans to this city in June last they were the guests of Company B, First Infantry, by whom, upon Capt. Bullwinkle's invitation, they were shown the workings of the Fire Patrol. At the time "Capt. Ben" wanted Company B to pay him a visit themselves when convenient, and on Monday evening last the boys accepted it. Carriages were provided, and a number of their lady friends accompanied them from the armory to the Patrol building. A very enjoyable evening was the result, the Captain and his gallant boys outdoing themselves in hospitality and drill. In return Company B gave their hosts an exhibition drill.

STRENGTH OF THE FIRST BRIGADE.

All of the returns from the different commands in the First Brigade being in, Lieut.-Col. George R. Cannon, Assistant Adjutant-General, has just finished and forwarded his semi-annual report to the Adjutant-General. According to the returns, the strength of the First Brigade by regiments, battalions, and companies is as follows:

Brigade Staff—Officers, 10.
First Regiment—Officers, 34; enlisted men, 418; total, 452.
Second Regiment—Officers, 27; enlisted men, 521; total, 548.
Third Regiment—Officers, 38; enlisted men, 554; total, 592.
Sixth Battalion—Officers, 25; enlisted men, 349; total, 374.
Ninth Battalion—Officers, 19; enlisted men 298; total, 317.
Tenth Battalion—Officers, 24; enlisted men, 291; total, 315.
Twelfth Battalion—Officers, 26; enlisted men, 449; total, 475.
Sixteenth Battalion—Officers, 12; enlisted men, 124; total, 136.
First Cavalry—Officers, 13; enlisted men, 342; total, 355.
Battery A—Officers, 3; enlisted men, 45; total, 48.
Battery C—Officers, 3; enlisted men, 58; total, 61.
Battery D—Officers, 4; enlisted men, 78; total, 82.
Present strength of brigade—Officers, 238; enlisted men, 3,507; total aggregate, 3,745.

Winchester's Hypophosphites will cure consumption, coughs, weak lungs, bronchitis, and general debility. Established twenty-one years.

Lazy and dull feelings are sure precursors of sickness, which nothing but Hop Bitters will banish.

A Cornucopia is a drug-store supplied with Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, which sells for 25 cents.

Buy the Improved Howe Scales. Borden, Selleck & Co., Agents, 97 Lake street.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

A Tour Through the Elgin and Fox River Dairies.

What The Tribune Commissioner Discovered in His Ramble.

The True Inwardness of the Adulteration of Lacteal Products.

Cheese Fixed Up with Soapstone and Caustic Alkali.

How Deodorized Fats Swell the Butter and Cheese Production.

Stringent Legislation Against Adulteration Sorely Needed.

The exposures made in THE TRIBUNE relative to the extent of the adulteration of butter and cheese in this vicinity, and in fact throughout the United States, have not been one-half stated, and the further the investigation is pushed the greater magnitude does the fraud assume. While what has been given to the public has caused the greatest of consternation, still the facts have not been half told, and, what is worse, no one reporter is equal to the task of ferreting out the whole extent of the iniquity. One can hardly imagine the extent of the fraud that is practiced. THE TRIBUNE scribe who has been investigating the subject was astounded on being presented by a well-known, gentleman, while on a train between Chicago and Elgin, with a little sample-jar of "neutral lard," so called. It was white as the untrodden snow, clear-looking, and absolutely tasteless.

"Take a taste of that," said the donor.

"What is it?" queried the reporter.

"Only pure grease," responded the gentleman.

"That is not all lard," said the newsgatherer, after he had tasted the article.

"Oh, no," replied the gentleman; "that is not lard at all. It is a mixture that they use in making butterine."

"That is what I supposed it was. Where is it made?"

"Just over the State line, in Indiana," responded the gentleman, and he laughed at the discomfiture of the investigator.

The reporter was too astounded to speak. Can any one realize the terrible iniquity of this statement? Just over the State line, in Indiana, is the rendering establishment where the refuse and dead animals from the Stock-Yards and the entire City of Chicago are carted daily. And from these loathsome things is made a substance which may be mixed with butter and sold in the City of Chicago and at other places to the confiding public as dairy or creamery products. It is unfortunate that the reporter has been unable to definitly locate any of the manufacturers of this vile compound, but it is made, and in Chicago. The parties who put up this horrible stuff for consumption as food have their places in attics and cellars and in out-of-the-way places, and sell it to grocers, boarding-houses, and restaurants, and lots of it are shipped away. There is no exaggeration in this statement, though it would seem beyond belief almost, and it shows the urgent necessity of some legislation on the subject. The City Council has the power to compel grocers to sell "butterine," "suine," or "oleomargerine" for what it really is. According to the statement made by the Brooker Dairy Company, which puts up at least a good article of its kind, their "suine," which is sold in this city, is not branded. It is sold to grocers for what it really is, but the fact that the tubs are not branded allows the retailer to sell it for pure dairy butter, when it is at least 50 per cent lard, though of the purest character that can be made. In the manufacture of this "suine," or "butterine" as it is called, there is a

LARGE MARGIN OF PROFIT.

Butter bought at 28 cents, and even 33 cents, per pound, and adulterated with a grease costing from 7 to 8½ cents per pound to the extent of from 50 to 80 per cent, and sold at from 15 to 26 cents per pound, gives a very wide margin of profit. The exposures that have been made by THE TRIBUNE have opened the eyes of the people, and materially checked this fraudulent traffic for the time being. Every consumer should consider himself a detective in this business, and aid in exposing the swindle, by insisting that his grocer shall guarantee the goods he sells, and if they be not up to the standard expose him to the public. The City Council, in the exercise of its police powers, can step in and help the public materially by a proper ordinance, and the Alderman who will prepare one, and see that it is passed, will be long remembered by the people.

Some weeks ago the Elgin Board of Trade appointed a committee, consisting of William Boies of Marengo, D. Wood of Huntley, Charles Baltz, Martin Switzer, H. A. Bogardus of this city, to investigate and report on the sale and manufacture of adulterated butter and cheese. It was rather a poorly-constituted Committee. It dillydallied for weeks and did nothing. The reason is very easily explained. About the only man on the Committee who wanted a report made was Charles Baltz. He is a victim of "anti-huff" and oleomargarine. Switzer and Bogardus had both been selling the anti-huffing compound, and were to an extent interested in "butterine." The delay grew monotonous, and finally Dr. Tefft, President of the Elgin Board of Trade, was added to the Committee. He finally got them together, and they drew up a school-boy's report,—a report which showed their utter incompetency. It was, in substance, that a good deal of lard-butter was being made, and that it hurt the trade in pure butter. There it stopped. There was no recommendation of any kind. The Board met solemnly last Tuesday, received the report, and ordered it placed on file. A motion was made to take it up, and that a committee be appointed to recommend that such action be taken as would remedy the evil. A Mr. Udell, of St. Louis, moved as an amendment, that no further action in the matter be taken by the Board. The motion prevailed, and thus the whole subject was tabled. The reason for this action is easily explained. A large number of Chicago and St. Louis commission men are members of the Elgin Board of Trade. They have dealt largely in this "butterine" and "suine," and they wanted to cover up the real extent of the adulteration that they have been contributing to. The St. Louis fellows have shipped tons of it to the South. They know the extent of the fraud, and know who is carrying it on. But they might as well make up their minds that the matter is not settled, and that they will have to

ACKNOWLEDGE THEIR INIQUITY.

Mr. Kilbourne, a large creamery butter maker, says he will not let the matter rest, and there are others who express the same sentiment. He will call up the matter again next Tuesday, and he will find a willing helper in Dr. Tefft, the President, and Mr. R. P. McGlincy, the Secretary of the Board. Mr. McGlincey is one of the editors of the Elgin *Advocate*. They are both opposed to the adulteration of butter and cheese, and they want to see the matter exposed to the bitter end.

It has been denied that either grease, or talc, or "filler," as it is called, has been used in the making of butter or cheese. Talc is a powder made of Italian soapstone, and is practically the same article that is used by shoe dealers in fitting tight boots on the feet of their customers.

A TRIBUNE reporter devoted two days to a tour through the Fox River Valley dairy district, and it is there asserted openly and without equivocation that cheese adulterated with lard is made in the State of Illinois, though only one factory was discovered. A man named H. O. Freeman, of Utica, N. Y., is the original inventor. He came West some years ago, but found no favor. The present adulteration is carried on under the Cooley process, and a man named John B. Floyd, on Lake street, is the agent for the machinery in this city. To John Oatman & Son, of Dundee, belongs the credit of turning out lard-cheese, and it is well calculated to deceive. The same class of cheese is largely made in New York, from whence it is shipped West. The process has not been tried in Elgin, though "anti-huff" has been largely issued there. The soapstone for cheese-filling finds a regular quotation in chemical trade circulars. Here is a sample of a letter sent to a cheese-making firm in Elgin:

"NEEDLES & BROTHER, CHEMICALS, DRUGS, ETC., OFFICES 135 SOUTH FRONT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9, 1880.—*George E. Hawthorne & Bro.*—GENTLEMEN: We inclose a sample of Italian talc or filler, which you can probably use to advantage in the manufacture of butter and cheese. Price, two cents per pound. Yours truly, NEEDLES & BROTHER."

The sample of talc the reporter has in his possession. A pound of it costs two cents, and in either butter or cheese a pound of it must be equal in weight to a pound of either, and the profit is according. It cannot be positively said that nobody around Elgin does use it, but no one has been found who will acknowledge that he has or would utilize the stuff. All the Elgin creameries have excellent reputations for their butter, but Elgin cheese is known as skimmed, and is only made for the Southern trade, though a great deal is sold in Chicago and vicinity. In cheese, mixed with lard or tallow oil, this talc makes it feel like full creamery, while it is really an injurious and obnoxious compound, and yet reputable firms and reputable men are engaged in the spreading of this adulteration.

Messrs. Hawthorne refused to have anything to do with Italian talc, and so did every other first-class butter maker. But with anti-huff every cheese manufacturer in Elgin and vicinity has had a very large experience, and most of them to their cost and injury. They now say that they will never do so again, but will make a legitimate article, until they can find something more successful.

The man Freeman, mentioned above as the original patentee of the process for making cheese from lard, came West a few years ago, and brought an expert to make the stuff. He worked a while in Elgin, but he made a failure of it. Since then, however, others have been more successful, and to-day large quantities may be found on the market, doctored with alkalis and soapstone. A great deal of this vile stuff is made in the Ohio Valley; lots of it are marketed in Cincinnati and St. Louis, and a great deal finds its way to Chicago. It may appear strange, but a comparatively very little of real creamery cheese is sold in this market for Chicago consumption.

THE TRIP TO ELGIN

and through the butter and cheese region by THE TRIBUNE reporter was not unexpected by some, since they saw that a great deal had been said through the press of late, and they expected an investigation. Some may have put their houses in order for the coming, but nearly every man found was willing to give all the information he had at hand. The romance of dairy-farming has all passed away. The cleanly-clad and buxom maid who used to churn the cream and make the golden butter is no more. The beautiful cows are changed into great big animals, which are highly fed, give plenty of milk for a short period, and in a few years are found on the butcher's counter. And so it goes. The blithesome cheesemaker that wore petticoats is replaced by a homely man with a great big rough beard. The churning is done by steam, and the butter is worked by the same power.

The butter and cheese that is made to-day, especially in the Fox River section, is not the product of farms, but of factories, where the milk is either bought direct, or a charge is made for making. For butter the factories charge an average of four cents a pound, and for making cheese one and three-quarters to two cents. The object is to get the largest return possible of cream and butter, and thus make large monthly dividends for the farmers. Every factory in the Fox River Valley turns out creamery butter and skimmed-milk cheese. Now, the great object with them is to skim close and still have some butter left in the milk to make a rich-looking, well-tasting cheese. Milk in the section named will average three and a half to four pounds of butter to 100 pounds, and as much as four and a half pounds of butter has been made from the same quantity, but this yield is remarkable and exceptional. Some of the creameries extract as high as three and a half pounds of butter from 100 pounds of milk, and then use the remainder for the making of cheese. It is hard to make a cheese with so little of the butter left in the milk that will hold down. And then, again, the buttermilk is either wasted or fed to the hogs of the farmers who bring their milk to the factory. It was to utilize this sour milk and buttermilk, and to prevent the cheeses from swelling, that the "anti-huff" compound was introduced, and it proved a signal failure, though some is still sold on the market. The Elgin butter-men are all opposed to lard butter, and have so decidedly expressed themselves. They are fighting the article because the abominations and mixtures are branded as creamery and dairy butter. This, they claim, hurts them. The Elgin creamery butter commands the highest price in the market, and certain factories cannot meet the demand for their goods.

The reporter went through a large number of factories. The largest butter and cheese factory in that section is that of the Elgin Butter Company, at Elgin, which is managed by Mr. William Hintz. It is probably as complete as any in the country, and works up at this time about 15,000 pounds of milk daily, its capacity being a little over 20,000 pounds. This establishment runs two large steam-churns and cheese-vats in proportion. The temperature is kept at an even point in the milk-rooms winter and summer. The Elgin Butter Company turned out a lot of anti-huff cheese made in August. Mr. Hintz admits that they have been a failure, and that he would not use the stuff again. Furthermore, he would not and could not afford

TO ADULTERATE HIS BUTTER,

which at present was bringing 35 cents a pound in Elgin. The trouble was there were too many inducements for adulteration of both cheese and butter constantly held out, parties East and West claiming to discover new things all the time from which butter and cheese may be made for little or nothing, and these they endeavor to foist on the manufacturers. Some of the principal men dealing in butter and cheese about Elgin, who run factories, are James Carlysle, Hawthorne Brothers, John Newman, Gould & Kilbourne, all of whom have used the anti-huffing compound in making cheese.

Dr. Joseph Tefft, President of the Elgin Board of Trade, was called upon at his house. He is the first man, in conjunction with Phineas Smith, that ever shipped milk to Chicago. He said that his attention had been first called to anti-huff by a Chicago gentleman. "I have put the stuff under the microscope, and discovered crystals of bicarbonate of soda and bicarbonate of potash. I found enough in the little I had sent me to convince me that it would destroy the cheese."

"What is its effect on the stomach?"

"It has a tendency to destroy the coating. It is simply the effect of lunar caustic."

"Is there enough put in cheese to do injury?"

"I don't know what amount they put in cheese, but I saw cheeses in stores in Chicago that were largely tinctured with it. I don't know who made it or where it was made. I have tried this anti-huffing compound. I have put it in buttermilk and I have put it in sweet milk. When it is first put into the sweet milk there is no great change apparent, but after it stands about a week it becomes red,—almost the color of blood. In the buttermilk it seemed to dissolve the caseine. It did not color like the new milk, but it took on a yellow look."

"Do you know how this stuff is made?"

"No, sir, I do not. I believe it originated at Little Falls, N. Y., with a firm named Whitman & Burrill. A similar compound, though perhaps not exactly the same, has been made in Elgin. But it, too, contains soda and potash. I have crystallized it, too. I have received a letter virtually giving me the mixtures in the compound, in which letter it is claimed that the cheese is benefited by it. There are lots of such cheese made in New York. The buttermilk is used in the cheese, the acid being destroyed by the chemical action. If but little was put into a cheese I don't know as it would affect it seriously, but when the cheesemakers commence to put it in they don't know where to stop. The appearance of potash and soda in cheese takes out the elasticity of skim-milk cheese, and gives it a feeling of full-cream cheese, and it is well calculated to deceive the honest purchaser."

"You wouldn't recommend any one to eat such a cheese?"

"I wouldn't use it in my family."

"What do you know about lard butter?"

"I know that it is made. I have some butter in my possession which is 66 per cent lard. It would not be injurious if it was clean and nice, and regularly and orderly made. But who knows or is assured that it is? A great deal of this so-called deodorized lard comes from the rendering works just over the Indiana State line, where dead cows, horses, hogs, and other animals which die on the streets of Chicago in transportation and at the Stock-Yards are carted. This stuff, you know, is cheaper than lard, is deodorized, and looks quite as clear and clean. I am not certain of my own knowledge that it is used, but I am creditably informed that it is, and I believe it, because it seems plausible and simple enough. Adulteration is going just a little too far in this instance, and it is time that the Government should interfere in behalf of people who seem to be willing to submit to anything and everything."

"Will lard butter hurt if used as ordinary butter is, on bread, etc.?"

"That amount of grease taken into a weak stomach will disturb it at once. It will create dyspepsia, and it will aggravate the symptoms in a dyspeptic person. I would not like to recommend any one to use lard butter, even if the lard in it is of the purest character, though Germans use it very largely, and some of them grease their bread with it. Now, here's another thing: Granting the lard to be A 1. It is a serious question with me, where it is made under the comparatively low temperature process, whether the lard is cooked enough to kill

THE EGGS OF THE TAPEWORM

in it. We get the tapeworm and the trichinæ from pork. Trichinæ will stand a great deal of boiling. Take the case of the Bemis family in Iowa. They boiled a ham. Mrs. Lansing, a married daughter, after the ham had been boiling some time, cut off a piece and ate it. She was taken ill, and for a time her life was despaired of. The Bemis family also partook of it later, and some of them died. Mr. Lansing, who ate of the same ham after it had cooked awhile longer, was not affected at all. The presumption from this would be that sufficient boiling would kill the trichinæ. I wouldn't recommend any adulterated food or medicines of any kind. I think we should make an effort to prevent adulterations. It is done in everything that we eat. They put terra alba, or white clay, in sugar, and even maple sugar is adulterated in the sugar camps. I have heard of hog's lard being put into cheese, and have seen cheese in which it was claimed that it was put. I don't think that it can be safely used in the manufacture of cheese. It is reported that soapstone is put in butter, but I don't know that any is used here in Elgin. I have seen samples of the stuff that was sent out here, but I don't know that any shipment was ever made."

As before stated, every factory in the Fox River Valley has used this abominable substance known as "anti-huff," but all say that they will not use any more. All have had the same experience with it. Nevertheless a large amount of this vile cheese is on this market, and most of it has been made in this vicinity. There was only one factory found that made cheese with lard, and the firm of John Oatman & Son, of Dundee, Kane County, who are making it, think it a great scheme. These men keep a general store in Dundee, and have their factory, which looks dingy, and is none too clean, one mile north of the village. It is reached by a lane, and stands on a little knoll. The surroundings are not overinviting, especially at this season of the year. The cheesemaker smilingly said: "O yes, we use lard and make good cheese,—better and richer than the creamery, and it keeps longer. But rancid butter is better for making cheese after it is deodorized and washed. I used it at Hebron last June, and it made mighty nice cheese."

The reporter walked in through the engine-room. Every portion of this factory was more or less out of repair. In one corner of the cheesemaking-room stood two Cooley pans, each holding probably about four gallons. In these are put the lard and milk, each being separate. In the first place it should be stated that John Oatman & Son, proprietors of the Dundee factory, brag of the fact that they have a cheese in their store, from the milk of which it was made the equal of four pounds of butter to the hundred pounds was first extracted, and in its stead there was put lard. The lard and milk are mixed together by a machine, much like a sausage grinder, which stands upright and is about eighteen inches long, in which are 3,000 points, not unlike the points of needles and as sharp. By this means the lard globules mix in the milk. "But," said the cheesemaker, "sometimes a pound or more will come to the surface, and we put it back and work it over again. We skim our milk, and make three and a half pounds of butter to 100 of milk, and replace it with one and a half pounds of lard. Why, man, that

LARD IS RICHER THAN BUTTER

A pound and a half of lard is fully as good as three and a half pounds of butter."

The cheesemaker took the reporter up to where some of the lard cheeses were. He put his trier into several of the specimens for the edification of the investigator. The cheeseman had to admit that the cheese smelled rank. "But," he said, "that smell will be all gone in three days." The lard cheese looks creamy and nice, but to tastes sharp and mean, and leaves the hands greasy after pressing it. Furthermore, it does not possess the pungent flavor of either skimmed-milk, pure, or full-cream cheese. Neither does it possess that consistency for which cream cheese is noted. There is no expansion or even brittleness in the curd. The quick eye can also detect the globules of lard, which proves that lard and milk will not mix. This sort of adulteration can be called nothing less than fraud, because the butter, which sells for at least 32 cents a pound, is replaced by stuff costing not more than eight or nine cents. Oatman & Son use no neutral lard. They use ordinary stearine or common refined lard, of which they had several barrels in their cheese-house. There is nothing about the stuff to commend it, though the cheesemaker seemed to pride himself on the fact that he thought the adulterated stuff could be sold for pure cream cheese.

Messrs. G. E. Hawthorne & Bro. sold the "anti-huff" in Elgin. They own several cheese factories, and they did not make an absolute failure with it, but they said that they stopped using or selling it as soon as they saw the evil resulting from and the outcry made against it. They thought that those who used the compound used it to excess. It was made of caustic soda, caustic potash, and annatto. When they received the soapstone sample from Philadelphia the firm wrote back for references from parties who had used it, but they received a reply that Needles & Brother could not thus give away their customers.

Joseph Newman said that he was sorry to admit that he had used five gallons, much to his sorrow and chagrin. A number of others were questioned, but they all had the same statement to make. All the Elgin cheese is intended for the Southern market, and it is skimmed for butter down to a finer point than in probably any other section of the country.

Cheesemen in this city say that the Eastern men are howling about the cheese made in the Northwest, while they come here and buy prime cheese, selling it as New York made, and claiming that the West is doing all the adulterating. The West had just begun to get a good hold on the foreign market when the adulteration began to show itself, and the result will be that the trade will leave unless the adulteration is stopped.

So far as lard butter is concerned, Mr. N. K. Fairbank and other members of the Brooker Dairy Company say that they brand their goods "suine." They claim to use none but the purest leaf-lard. They make no secret of their product, but sell it to everybody for what it is. The bakers buy stearine or common lard, which was used in every kind of fine pastry. The prejudice was merely against lard, nothing else. Mr. Fairbank said that he had been in the refined lard business for many years, and he knew the excellence and purity of refined lard; and having had a great deal of experience in the wretched quality of the butter sold in this market, he took hold of "suine," as he felt assured that it was

BETTER FOR THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

They didn't brand their manufacture here, but grocers and dealers when they bought it knew what they were buying. They thought good lard very much better than poor butter, and when they made a good article, which cost them 19 cents, and sold it to the trade for 21, they thought that they were doing a good thing for the public.

Only a week ago Charles Baltz returned to New York several car-loads of oleomargarine which had been consigned to him to sell here, which he refused to do.

NASBY.

Mr. Nasby Utters a Prolonged and Fearful Wail Over the General Result.

Toledo Blade.

CONFEDRIT X ROADS (wich is in the State uv Kentucky), Nov. 18, 1880.—Gone up,

Physicked,
Puked,
Played,
Scorched,
Skinned
Salivated,
Kicked,
Bustid,—

All these, and a great many more to tejus to menshun, is Democrisy.

The East went for us, and the West scooped us.

The East and the West jined hands agin us, meetin jist about at Mentor, which is in the State uv Ohio.

We are hopelis, for English did not open his bar'l, and Tilden was not a cow to be milked for another man.

We forged letters, but they kicked, and we writ "329" on the houses in vain.

The wind bloweth where it listeth, but this yeer the winds listeth to blow from the North exclosively.

The North wind is pizen to a Dimicrat.

We didn't keer much for Hancock, but we did want the Post-Offices.

We wanted em bad.

Nary Dimokrat now living will ever set hisself in a Post-Offis.

We wuz defrauded out uv them places.

We sent enuff repeeters into Injieny to carry that State, but after takin our money for their votes they votid agin us.

We paid for all the repeaters in Noo York, but after taking our money they got a spasm uv decency and voted with our enemies.

We wuz defraudid, becauz we didn't git the votes we bought with a price.

Cussid be the dishonest man wich took money for repeetin 10 times, and then did it only four.

Spesaly cussid be he who took Hancock's money and then went and voted for Garfield.

But they did it.

There is no more yoose in killin niggers to keep em from the poles in the South, for the North kin elect without us, and its wasted powder and shot.

The Solid South is to the Dimocrisy ez a tape-worm is to a man—it consoomith the body it inhabits.

The niggers will vote next yeer, and we shel lose half the Southern States.

I wuz in the cars and I sot me down aside a man whose red nose perclamed his pollytix. It wuz a fearful nose—a beakon lite.

Groanin, I sed unto him, "Lo, we wuz scooped in the eleckshun."

And he lifted up his voice and sed, "What do yoo mean by sayin *we* wuz scooped?"

And I sed, "The Republikins hev got us."

And he scoffinly sed, "Yoo mistake me, gentle sir. I am not a Dimocrat. The color in my nose is biles."

Ez we bet heavy on Hancock, there must hev bin a pile uv men a-going about whose noses were red,—not of likker, but becoz uv biles.

In Barnum, wich managed, we hed a purge, and in Hancock, wich we nominated, we had an emetic.

The Dimocrisy cood not stand two sich calamities, and it went under.

Hancock cood not carry the party and Barnum both, and he went down.

The Corners mourns becoz its hopes is blastid.

Secesh Crik will not be slack-watered, nor will we have a gorgeous custom-house.

The niggers over at Libertyville will be protected, and we shel not hev em for our men servance and made servance.

Ef we hev any more corn we shel hev to plow, and sow, and hoe, and reap, or pay the nigger for doing it, which is unprofitable.

The tax on whisky will be continyood, and our entrales will be yit parched.

The nigger Lubbock will still hev the post-offis, and Pollock will be yit Collector, with Joe Bigler for his Depity.

Bascom will close his bar, for he can't run on tick forever, and he will foreclose on all the farms in the naborhood.

Alreddy he hez put up a sign "No Trust," at wich we turn sadly away, or wait for the stranger within our gates to ask us up.

Mine eyes are red with weepin, and my nose is gittin whiter.

Ef this state uv things keeps up, and I kin borrer a clean shirt, I shall soon pass for a Republikin.

Shel I jine the Republikins? They don't want me.

Shel I run for a elective office? Alas! sich ez me can't be electid.

I will go to Noo York, wher John Kelly still hez power, and serve Tammany.

Tammany is all that is left uv the Dimocrisy and Tammany is gettin thin.

Ther is enuff left uv Tammany to keep me the few short years I shel live.

And when Tammany dies then will I die, and it will be well for Tammany and me to die together, and be laid in one grave.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
(Hart sick).

A Swearing Club.

A swearing club is something new under the sun. An English publican applied to a Manchester magistrate a fortnight ago for an extension of hours for a supper in connection with a "Swearing Club." The magistrate asked what that was. The applicant explained that fines were imposed for swearing on Sundays, and out of these fines the supper was paid for. The magistrate expressed surprise that the fines should be so large as to be sufficient to defray the cost of the repast. The applicant said there was something short, and they made that up. The application was refused.

Why be sick and ailing when Hop Bitters will surely cure you?

RELIGIOUS DRONES IN FRANCE

Suppression of Monasteries and Expulsion of the Jesuits and Monks.

Every Description of Religious Drones Must Go.

Protests of Sympathizers for the Clerical Plotters Against the Republic.

Special to London Times.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—This has been an eventful day in Paris. Late last night it was resolved that eleven unrecognized communities of monks should be dissolved, including the Capuchins, Dominicans, Sacred Heart, Marists, Minorites, Augustinians, Oblates, Redemptorists, Franciscans, Assumptionists, Sionists, and all Jesuits. Accordingly, at 3 a. m. the Prefect of Police summoned twenty-two Commissaries to receive the necessary warrants and instructions. He told them the resistance they might encounter in certain cases could not serve the interests of the monks, and could only be imputed to a desire of creating a sensation for political ends; that lay partisans who often, unfortunately, inspired the monks had a right to criticize the acts of the Government in Parliament or the press, and to institute legal proceedings, but that to resist the police in the execution of their orders was

INTOLERABLE REBELLION.

The police, he said, did not discuss orders given them, and incurred no responsibility by carrying them out, discipline and implicit obedience being the honor of the force.

At 6 a.m. the Commissaries, accompanied by a squad of policemen and firemen, started on their errand.

THE CAPUCHIN CHAPEL

was found open and mass going on. The Commissaries waited till the service was over, and then invited the score or so of worshipers, mostly women, to withdraw. They, however, struck up "Ave Maris Stella." The invitation was repeated, but they only sang the louder, and had to be expelled singly clinging to the balustrade and overturning chairs. Several had to be actually carried out. Meanwhile the Capuchins had been chanting in the choir. The Superior refused to open the monastery door, and after some parleying through the wicket three firemen broke the door open with hatchets amid lusty cries of "Thieves! thieves!" from within. Dr. Ozanam was slightly hurt in the eye by a splinter. The Superior formally excommunicated the Commissary. Both laymen and monks told him plainly what they thought of him, and he arrested several. Two laymen were found with each monk, and all but one of the forty cells had to be forced. The monks, except two, left as caretakers, went off in cabs engaged by their friends to St. Sulpice Seminary. Several hundred persons witnessed their departure, the women cheering and flinging bouquets at them, but the artisans evincing indifference or hostility.

IN THE CASE OF THE MARISTS,

the door and a barricade had to be stormed, as also each cell, some of the fifteen monks resisting to the utmost and having to be carried or dragged out. Cheering and bouquets greeted them outside, and two youths, who threatened the police with revenge, were arrested. There was a similar scene in the Rue Jean de Beauvais, where M. Buffet, one of the sympathizers inside, exclaimed, "Misérables!" explaining, on being asked to be less violent, that he did not apply the term to the police, but to their employers.

THE DOMINICANS,

it is said, had declined M. de Mons' offer to be present, fearing that his zeal would carry the lay revivalist too far. At the second Dominican monastery, Faubourg St. Honoré, the Duc de Broglie, who had been spending several days there waiting for the occurrence, read a protest signed by himself, M. Albert Gigot, ex-Prefect of Police, the Baron de Barante, Senator, M. Depeyre, ex-Minister of Justice, and other persons. The Duke refused to leave, and M. Antonin Lefèvre Pontalis, ex-Deputy, argued that the monastery having been dissolved, he and his friends were simply visitors to the two proprietors, and if disturbed could claim legal redress. This casuistry had no effect on the Commissary, but the Duke would not leave till touched on the shoulder with the tip of the finger, and M. Gigot, equally obdurate, was allowed to remain. The cells were next forced, and each monk was escorted out by two friends, the latter including a Marquis and a Viscount. They were greeted by conflicting cries, part of the crowd kneeling for their blessing. Thus was broken up the Order to which Lacordaire belonged.

THE MINORITE MONKS

were escorted by the police to Belleville Church amid flowers and cheers, the venerable Father Cui making a great impression by his serenity and resignation (?). Cries of "Vous reviendrez!" were raised here and elsewhere. The Oblates had to pass some new houses where the bricklayers cheered the decrees, but the crowd gave counter cheers for the monks, the closing of whose chapel leaves a whole district without any convenient place of worship. The Assumptionist Superior reminded the Commissary of the ecclesiastical penalties he was incurring. The latter said he was quite aware of this. The locksmiths sent for refused to go, but the firemen forced open the door. The Redemptorist and Sionist Superiors also spoke of excommunication.

ABOUT SIXTY ARRESTS

in all were made. Of these a dozen women were at once discharged and some of the men liberated temporarily, but sixteen, including a Count, a Viscount, and a Baron, are still in custody. The *Temps* states that the Superior of one of the monasteries, asked by the Commissary why resistance was offered, said he was not consulted as to the measures taken. The police desisted from an attempt to expel two Flemish priests in the Rue de Charonne on being told they were secular priests. The English Passionists have also been left undisturbed, Lord Lyons having applied to the Government for recognition in their behalf and that of the English Benedictines at Douay. Recognition has temporarily been accorded, subject to the ratification of Parliament. The Oratorians, Fathers of Mercy, and Fathers of the Holy Sacrament have likewise been left undisturbed.

Pending the commencement of "la chasse aux femmes," to-day's proceedings

HAVE THUS VIRTUALLY COMPLETED,

as regards Paris, the scandalous scenes entitled the execution of the decrees. The above details will certainly kindle a feeling of indignation. Setting aside revolutionary times, the Government of a great country has never stooped to such an enterprise, and the Minister of Justice, presiding over the Tribunal of Conflicts and deciding in his own favor, is the climax of a series of outrageous blunders which for months have stupefied the world. To judge calmly of these dispersions account must be taken both of approvers and critics, and it is easy to see on which side are to be found all whom France respects and all whom she fears and distrusts. The excited mobs who cheer the decrees and hoot the victims are largely composed of those whom the country holds in horror, who are advocates of all revolutions and would overturn all society to-morrow, had not France the protection of a vigilant army. On the other hand, all reflecting and sincere men, without distinction of party, class, or creed, witness with consternation this violation of liberty.

THERE WERE ALSO SOME DISPERSIONS TO-DAY

at Nice, Boulogne, Avignon, Annecy, St. Brieuc, Versailles, Pau, Orleans, Arras, Belfort, Fontainebleau, and numerous other places. At Arras the troops guarded the approaches of the monastery. At Annecy the mob applauded the decrees. At St. Brieuc there were conflicting cries, and the Bishop issued from his palace to enjoin calmness and moderation. At Mans the Bishop escorted the expelled Capuchins to his palace. At Lyons the funeral of the artisan who died from a blow attributed to a Clerical was escorted to-day by several thousand persons, and there were cheers for the decrees. At Montauban some stones were thrown at the Commissary's cab.

The Tribunal of Conflicts to-day, after hearing the arguments in the Avignon case, retired for deliberation, and after five hours gave judgment in both that and the Lille case. The judgment, after reciting the laws of 1790, 1792, and 1803, the ordinances of 1828, 1829, and 1831, and the decrees of last March, declares that the dispersion of the Jesuits was

A POLICE MEASURE

within the province of the Minister of the Interior, that the Prefect and Commissary simply executed their orders, that they claimed no right of property counter to that of the plaintiffs, that the judicial authority cannot annul or prevent an administrative act, and that even if the plaintiffs asserted the dispersion to be ultra vires they must appeal to the administrative authority. It consequently stays the proceedings of the Jesuits before the Lille and Avignon tribunals, and leaves them the option of instituting proceedings before the Council of State. This judgment was inevitable, for French jurists have never admitted the principle of desuetude, and moreover, a Jesuit establishment was forcibly broken up as recently as 1860. The legality of that measure was not even contested, and no alteration has since been made in the law.

AT BOULOGNE.

BOULOGNE, Nov. 5.—This morning, as soon as the legal hour for enforcing the decrees had arrived, the Commissionaires de Police, together with the Gendarmerie a Cheval and a detachment of the Eighth Infantry, forming the garrison, proceeded to the monastery of the Redemptorist Fathers, when their dispersion took place. The monks had prepared for resistance, and the iron gates and doors had to be forced open. After the orders had been read to them they were, by being touched on the shoulder, compelled to leave the house. On their appearance outside they were enthusiastically cheered by the crowd, who saluted them with cries of "*Vivent les Peres!*" and flowers were strewn in their way. Counter-cheers were raised by others. Upon leaving the monastery the monks proceeded singly, and under a protecting escort, to the house where the Dames Dominicaines had first settled in the Haute Ville.

The Passionist community here was dispersed this afternoon, amid intense excitement, which lasted for three hours. A party of religious adherents was driven half way up the town by a mob. Both sides cheered loudly. Several arrests were made, one English lady being taken into custody. The town is now quiet.

THE FARCE IN FLORIDA.

The Audacious Frauds in the Black Belt.

Correspondence New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 15.—Florida, so far as an election is concerned, does not to-day form an integral part of the United States. The audacity of the frauds enacted in this State on election-day have never been excelled in the history of elections. Even Alabama and South Carolina pale in the execution of Democratic fraudulent election-schemes when compared with the overt acts of the Democratic Ku-Klux in this State during the late so-called election. There is hardly a provision of the State statutes relating to elections that was not on election-day openly and boldly violated, and the United States laws and the officers acting thereunder were treated with the utmost contempt. United States Supervisors and Marshals were driven from the polling-places, and in some instances they were carried bodily out of the State. They were refused admission inside the polling-places, and denied the rights given them by law. Republican Inspectors were entirely ignored. Armed white men on horseback, with drawn pistols, charged upon hundreds of Republican colored voters and kept them from the polls. In fact, the scenes enacted in this State on election-day beggar all description, and were of such a disgraceful character that to mention them is almost to have them, for the honor of the country, discredited.

The frauds most boldly executed were in the Counties of Madison, Jefferson, Leon, Gadsden, and Jackson, known as the "Black Belt," though Middle Florida was by no means exempt. These counties comprise that portion of Florida where, as already stated in the *Times*, white Republicans cannot live, and where the Bourbon element will murder any white man to-day that endeavors to see justice done the colored voter in election matters. The Republicans were prepared to encounter frauds, but not prepared to encounter hundreds of armed mounted men, intent upon murder, and Florida, if Democratic to-day, is so by conquest and not by ballot. In the "Black Belt" the colored men were entirely without the aid of white men, either as Supervisors, Marshals, or Inspectors, and were absolutely powerless to stem the tide of Democratic lawlessness. To illustrate the boldness of those even clothed with authority, some of the methods adopted and carried into effect by the Democracy prior to election day, with the view of disfranchising Republican voters, may be mentioned. The laws of Florida require the Boards of County Commissioners (then and now entirely Democratic throughout the State) to meet on the first Monday in October of each year for the purpose of revising the registration list, and on the third Monday of October in each year for the purpose of hearing the complaints of those thereby aggrieved. In the "Black Belt" these County Commissioners met on the first Monday of October and erased indiscriminately the names of hundreds of Republican voters, without color or pretense of reason or law, but on the third Monday they did not meet to hear the complaints of those aggrieved. The importance of this will be gathered from another section of the State laws, which requires any person whose name has been improperly erased from the registration-list by the County Commissioners to produce a certificate signed by the Commissioners before they can again be placed on the registration-list. The action of the County Commissioners in not meeting on the third Monday in October deprived these voters whose names had been stricken from the lists of the opportunity to get the certificate required by law, and in the absence of which the registration officers refused again to register them. A decision of the Supreme Court (the Court of last resort in this State, rendered on the 6th day of July last, decided that in such cases the voter might swear in his vote: To counteract this, the Democrats had a man at the polling-place of each precinct to challenge every voter, when an inquisition was begun by the Democratic Inspectors regarding the parentage of the grandfather and grandmother of the voter. In every instance where this failed they boldly drove them from the polls. This is known by the result. For instance, in Jefferson County the registration list contained a Republican majority of 2,300. This cannot even now be disputed. The Republicans managed to get a little more than 800, though Witherspoon, colored, running for Congress, was compelled to quit his bed at midnight and leave his county. He was hardly out of his house when a band of masked and armed Ku-Klux entered and searched his house. The United States Marshal was compelled to take to the woods at the same time. This is only an instance. Hundreds of others could be mentioned, but it is necessary for the present to withhold names and facts pending prosecution. It can be said, however, that the United States Courts will find plenty to engage them for a long time. The Democrats have acted in this matter under positive assurances that a Democratic President would be elected, and that convictions in United States Courts would be ineffectual. As it is, if there is sufficient power in the Government to enforce the process of the Courts, the bravado of these Democratic Ku-Klux may yet be turned to good use in the workshops of the Penitentiary. The same is true of the other counties. In every county where the registration showed a large Republican majority, the Democrats took it, forcibly and defiantly, and by these facts have demonstrated to the world that there is no Solid South unless made so by shotguns and pistols in the hands of Democratic KuKlux.

Monk-Expulsion.

Four hundred women, carrying nosegays and wreaths, followed one of the monks whom the police had expelled from a monastery at Avignon, France, in accordance with the edict of the French Government. Ten brigades of gendarmerie and the whole police force had proceeded to the monastery to remove its inmates. The summons not being answered, the Chief Commissary ordered the gates to be forced. While this was doing with hatchets, the Fathers and laymen inside sent up rockets of alarm on the monastery convent. A compact body of 4,000 persons soon collected. The gates had been walled up and the passages obstructed with fagots and beams. It took two hours and three-quarters to get inside. Eight of the women were arrested.

"How much better I look!" exclaimed a lady who had used Glenn's Sulphur Soap.

DEATHS.

O'LEARY—At 9 a. m. Nov. 21, 1880, Ellen A. O'Leary, beloved daughter of Michael and Catherine O'Leary, aged 23 years 2 months and 20 days.
Funeral will leave the residence of her parents, No. 450 West Ohio-st., Tuesday, Nov. 23, at 10 o'clock a. m. to St. Columbkill's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

PETTIT—At his residence, 3920 Arnold-st., Nov. 21, Joseph E. Pettit, aged 73 years and 9 months.
Funeral to take place at 12 o'clock Monday, Nov. 22.
☞ Sacramento and Utah papers please copy.

ANDERSON—Sunday, Nov. 21, at 6:55 p. m., Mrs. J. C. Anderson (formerly Miss Lizzie Lavery), at her residence, 542 West Chicago-av., from injuries recieved at Saturday's Wabash-av. fire.
Funeral will leave residence at 10 a. m. sharp to St. Columbkill's Church, from thence to Calvary Cemetery by cars.
☞ Greenbush (N. Y.) papers please copy.

KELLY—In Chicago, Saturday, Nov. 20, Dean Kelly, aged 47 years.
Funeral from his late residence, No. 3005 Prairie-av. Notice hereafter.

LIGHTNER—At her late residence, No. 303 Chestnut-st., Sunday, Nov. 21, Mary Turnley, wife of Milton C. Lightner.

BONNIWELL—On Friday, Nov. 19, Irene, daughter of A. T. Bonniwell, Esq., aged 20 years and 3 months.
Funeral services Monday, Nov. 22, at 2:30 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. Edwards, Lake View, Ill.
☞ Milwaukee papers please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PROF. C. C. CASS, LEADER OF THE CHICAGO-Avenue Church choir, will conduct the noon meeting in Lower Farwell Hall to-day. It will be a praise service.

THE CHICAGO UNION VETERAN CLUB WILL hold an adjourned meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel this evening at 7:30 o'clock.

THE YOUNG MEN'S GOSPEL MEETING WILL be held at the Y. M. C. A. Room, No. 150 Madison-st., this evening. Young men are cordially invited.

LOTTERY DRAWING.

K.y S. L OTTERY

NO DRAWING HAS EVER BEEN POSTPONED EVEN FOR A SINGLE DAY.

$15,000 FOR $1 IN THE KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,

Which has regularly drawn, in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Kentucky, approved Dec. 9, 1850, for the benefit of Educational Institutions, on

Nov. 30.

First Capitals, $15,000, $5,000, $2,500, $2,000, $1,000, and 1,871 other Prizes, amounting to $60,800. Tickets $1. For full particulars address M. J. RICHMOND, Covington, Ky., or G. UPINGTON, 599 Broadway, N. Y., or FRED ERBY, 87 & 89 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

CANDY.

Candy Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a sample retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st., Chicago.

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All-Wool "Serge," Ex… At 25 cts. per … Worth 45 cts.
All-Wool "Camel's Hair,"… At 50 cts. per … Worth 80 cts.
"Shoodas," 44 in. wide… One Lot at 60 cts. per yard, … One Lot at 65 cts. per yard, … One Lot at 75 cts. per yard, …
"Camellets," All Wool, 4… At 50 cts. per … Reduced from 80…
All-Wool "Cheviot S… One Lot at 65 cts. pe… From $1.15.
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